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U.S. Envoy Reports

Sadat Sees Peace As 'Inevitable'

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (WP) — President Sadat, in the aftermath of the peace treaty with Israel, has said that peace with Israel is a point of no return, and that the Egyptian leader sees as disarray in the camp of such Arab foes as Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"He is more convinced than ever that he is on the right course," Mr. Strauss said.

At the same time, Mr. Strauss emphasized that around the beginning of next year the disagreements will have to be faced. Under the treaty, the autonomy elections are to be set up by the end of May. "We're going to start pushing harder on these issues, a lot harder," he said. "We've got to."

Negotiating Role

Between now and then, Mr. Strauss said, he intends to become more closely involved in the autonomy talks. So far, he has left most of the actual U.S. negotiating role to his principal deputy, James Leonard.

There was no indication, however, that Mr. Strauss planned to participate in the next plenary session of the talks, scheduled for Sept. 25 in Alexandria.

Mr. Strauss spent more than three hours today with Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil, "talking hard," he said, on the whole range of issues facing the negotiators. Mr. Khalil, the Egyptian delegation chief for the talks, also met with Mr. Strauss for about 90 minutes yesterday before Mr. Strauss saw Mr. Sadat.

Sadat's outlook also coincides with Mr. Strauss' own assessment that it would be a mistake to make difficult decisions, such as the one of Jerusalem or Palestinian statehood, on Egypt and Israel at this stage of the autonomy talks. Mr. Strauss said that the U.S. has failed because of opposition from Mr. Sadat, and Mr. Strauss is said by U.S. officials to be feeling a sense of urgency to move the talks forward, or, Strauss' language, "into serious negotiations."

Mr. Strauss said that he is already making it clear to Mr. Sadat that he is not the man to make the final decision on the peace treaty. "On several occasions, his current trip to Cairo and then he has compared what is the 'gut issues' such as the participation, to a point sooner or later has to be made, but better later than never."

Commentary

West Europe's Big Three Face Economic Strains

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 10 (NYT) — Europe's three economic giants face a winter of discontent. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have all chosen the same strategy for rescuing their economies from the worldwide recession.

Three insist that only radical measures will overcome successive oil shocks and regain the prosperity enjoyed in the 1960s. The three are now committed to all-out efforts to reduce government interference in the economy, to make room for new private jobs. But all three are also aware that their policies prove too slow in coming results.

It is partly because the three have not dared administer such unpleasant medicine as was necessary, and partly because the latest oil price rises upped their calculations.

Barre has come under maximum political pressure to recast his economic policy. Entering office in 1976, he promised to curb

inflation and produce more jobs within three years, in time to help President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing win re-election in 1981. However, his three-year deadline expired last month, with French inflation accelerating, unemployment edging up and no sign of the promised investment boom. In the latest French polls, 62 percent had lost confidence in Mr. Barre's economic policies.

Critics note that the Barre government has found it politically impossible to achieve the promised economic discipline. Money supply targets were regularly exceeded, the budget deficit remained large and furious protests at attempts to restrict the steel industry dented the government from using the axe on other inefficient sectors.

This month, the French government responded to the gathering political storm by pushing the Keynesian panic button. Public spending is to be increased and a \$10.2-billion budget deficit is planned for next year in the hope

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Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Ian Smith before opening of London conference.

Soviet Brigade in Cuba

Vance, Dobrynin Discuss Troops

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (HT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin held their first meeting today in which officials say might be lengthy negotiations over Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

Before they met, Mr. Vance and CIA director Stansfield Turner briefed the Senate Armed Services Committee. A member who attended Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, said that the secretary indicated he was "going to be quite firm and insistent on getting some direct answers" from Mr. Dobrynin.

Another senator, John Warner, R-Va., said Mr. Vance said "question No. 1" for the Soviet envoy would be why the troops were there.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, declared yesterday that "U.S.-Soviet relations were 'at stake' and predicted that the Senate would not pass SALT-2 unless the 2000-3000 combat troops were taken out."

Administration sources were quoted as saying that kind of Senate pressure could make it harder to reach a satisfactory solution to the troops problem.

Sen. Church, an Idaho Democrat, who last month disclosed intelligence reports of the discovery of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops, said the Russians were "testing" U.S. resolve.

"We must decide where to draw the line against the deployment of Soviet combat troops," Sen. Church said. "If not in Cuba, where would it be?"

President Carter and Mr. Vance so far have avoided calling publicly for the pullout of the Russians. Mr. Carter, although he warned that U.S.-Soviet relations would be "adversely affected" if the Soviet Union ignored U.S. concerns about the troops, said during the weekend that the Senate should approve SALT-2 "on its own merits" and not link it with Soviet actions elsewhere.

A group of European parliamentarians testified here before the Foreign Relations panel today that Western Europe "overwhelmingly" supports the SALT-2 treaty and that this judgment is not dictated by any American pressure on their governments.

Klaas de Vries, a member of the defense committees of both the Netherlands parliament and the North Atlantic Assembly, told the senators:

"There can be no disputing the fact that Europe has overwhelmingly declared its clear support for the treaty."

"To be sure, a few isolated, and not entirely unpredictable, objections have been heard. But they have been drowned in the flood tide of public European support for the treaty."

Visits to Europe

Some senators opposed to SALT-2 have said that on visits to Europe they were told many leaders have strong doubts about the treaty and that support for it is lukewarm at best. This has been disputed by the Carter administration.

With some annoyance, Mr. de Vries said: "It seems astonishing to have to respond to the suggestion that, at worst, we do not really mean what we say, or, at best, that what we have said should be discounted."

"To suggest the European governments would knowingly and deliberately prevaricate on an issue of such signal importance as strategic arms limitation is tantamount to declaring that there is no basis for trust in relations between the proud nations of the Atlantic Alliance."

The president of the North Atlantic Assembly, Norwegian legislator Paul Thyness, said that if the Senate fails to approve SALT-2 it would be hard to imagine that negotiations on mutual reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces could be successful. Rejection of the pact would destroy European public support for modernizing its nuclear and conventional forces.

"In my opinion the acceptance of SALT-2 would not produce a climate in Western Europe that would undermine military vigilance," Mr. Thyness said. "On the contrary, it would signify a willingness to go along with serious arms control measures and a reluctance to participate in an unrestrained arms race that could erode public support for maintaining an adequate defense posture."

A West German Bundestag member, Peter Corterier, said that if the treaty failed, the policy of détente between East and West would erode.

Iran's main moderating force, had been widely expected to become the Islamic republic's first president.

His death raised the question of a public nomination of a president for the Revolutionary Council, whose composition has only partially, and indirectly, been discussed since Ayatollah Khomeini established it on his return from exile in Paris in February.

The council is Iran's chief executive and legislative body. Its functions range from determining verdicts by summary revolutionary courts to framing new laws.

Ayatollah Khomeini in a message of condolence sent from his residence in the city of Qom said: "I did not expect to survive and lose my close and valuable friends one after another." Three Revolutionary Council members have been assassinated since his takeover.

Ayatollah Taleghani was one of the youngest and most popular in a constellation of the Moslem religious leaders dominated by septagenarians. But he was frequently ill, apparently due to torture suffered in nearly 15 years of imprisonment

under the regimes of the shah and his father.

His uncompromising stand brought him into a serious confrontation with the Moslem militiamen soon after the revolution, when two of his five sons and a daughter-in-law were kidnapped by the revolutionaries.

He left his religious seat at Tehran for an undisclosed retreat, but returned a week later. But the protest left a lasting impression on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Czar Nicholas II

been star-crossed; at one point, some of his beneficiaries organized a union to get a larger share.

As Talks Open in London

Carrington Makes Plea For Peace in Rhodesia

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington formally opened the peace talks on Zimbabwe Rhodesia today, insisting that the warring parties reach agreement on a new constitution before deciding who will control the nation's army.

"I believe that the people assembled in this room have it in their power to end the war," Lord Carrington told the opening session. "The price of failure... would be further prolonged bloodshed and further destruction of the life of the whole community."

He added, "I am under no illusions about the magnitude of the task before us."

The talks opened on schedule despite last-minute objections by one faction of the guerrillas to being seated opposite the country's first black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and leaders from the previous white minority government.

After the talks began at Lancaster House, a Foreign Office spokesman said the opposing delegates sat down as Britain arranged facing each other.

"The constitution is the fundamental problem to which we must address ourselves," Lord Carrington told the two sides, whose main preoccupation is who will control the national security forces after any internationally acceptable agreement.

Lord Carrington said progress toward agreement on political issues would mean "progress toward removing the causes of the war."

Just before the talks began, Robert Mugabe, one of the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, urged Britain to set up a transitional administration in Zimbabwe Rhodesia giving a predominant role to the guerrillas, but including British and representatives of Bishop Muzorewa's black-dominated administration.

The Mozambique-based Mugabe, and the Zambia-based

forces of his co-leader, Joshua Nkomo, have been fighting seven years for control of the south African nation.

Mr. Mugabe told a BBC interviewer that the Communist-armed guerrilla forces should form the core of the new army. But unlike many of his top aides and Mr. Nkomo himself who often demand the total dismantling of the country's white-led army and air force, Mr. Mugabe said, "We do agree to

include desirable elements from the other side."

He would not elaborate. The current Rhodesian army is 80 percent black and is regarded as one of the most efficient in Africa.

On the transfer of political power, Mr. Mugabe said, "We would like to see a transition arrangement which involves the British, ourselves and representatives of the other side, with the Patriotic Front (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reaction to Exodus Changes

Weary of War, Rhodesians Seek Normal Life Abroad

By Carey Winfrey

SALISBURY (NYT) — Irene and Stuart Clark are "taking the gap." As are many white Rhodesians and most of their closest friends, the Clarks, who are in their early 20s, are turning their backs on Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the war they feel is closing in on them. They decided to go Perth, Australia, and a life they are convinced must hold more promise.

Each month, more than a thousand whites on the average officially "take the gap" — a rugby term for the maneuver in which a ball carrier darts through an opening in the opposition's line of defense. In addition to the whites officially pulling out, each month perhaps a couple of hundred do not return from vacations abroad and are therefore not included in government statistics.

"Mainly it's the call-ups," Mr. Clark, 23, said in an interview in the couple's living room, bare now except for a lamp, a chair, a cat and a carpet. He was referring to the reserve police anti-terrorist duty that occupies three of every eight weeks.

"At this stage in my life," the asbestos-product salesman continued, "I want to study at night. I can't do that here. If I want to make anything of my life, I've got to go."

Mrs. Clark, a secretary for a film-distribution company, squeezed her hands together nervously. "I feel like a complete prisoner here now," she said. "I don't like to drive at night. With planes being shot down, I don't want to fly. Most of our friends have left the country. If we're to live a normal life again, it's worth it to leave."

Although born in what is now

Malawi, Mr. Clark has lived in Rhodesia for 10 years. Mrs. Clark was born in Egypt but has lived here 19 of her 20 years. They say they first began to think of leaving when Mrs. Clark's cousin and a close friend of Mr. Clark were killed in a guerrilla ambush.

Mr. Clark, who completed a year of active military duty in 1975 and was called up for 10 months the following year, recalled that in those days most skirmishes with guerrillas in the Patriotic Front took place in border areas more than a hundred miles from Salisbury.

"Now they're fighting just outside the city limits," he said. "A lot of people don't realize the war is on our doorstep. They don't want to know what's happening."

Vacation Spark

The couple's determination to leave grew as Mr. Clark's tours of reserve duty have become longer and more frequent. But the catalyst was a vacation in South Africa in March, their first trip outside the country in years.

"Only then," Mrs. Clark recalled, "did I realize how restricted we are. In South Africa we could drive anywhere we wanted to go. There were no weapons everywhere. You could even drive at night. I was just tickled pink about it. I couldn't believe it. I just felt free."

For a while, the couple planned to emigrate to South Africa. But a subsequent trip to look for employment ended that idea. "When they found out I was Rhodesian," Mr. Clark said, "nobody wanted to hear my story."

Euphoric letters the couple began to receive from Mr. Clark's brother, who went to Australia six (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Data Show Seeds of Life May Exist in Solar System

By Al Rossiter Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI) — A biochemist reported today the strongest evidence yet that seeds of life exist throughout the solar system and that life on Earth apparently dates back 3.8 billion years.

Providing new insights into the life's origins, two reports by Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma strengthen the idea that chemical evolution led to the development of life on Earth, and narrow the gap from 1.2 billion to 800 million years for the time it took for living things to develop from Earth's primordial seas.

Dr. Ponnamperuma, director of the University of Maryland's Laboratory of Chemical Evolution, said he and co-workers have found extraterrestrial amino acids in two meteorites preserved in pristine condition by the deep freeze conditions of Antarctica.

Amino acids are chemical compounds that are basic constituents of proteins, which in turn are essential parts of living things. Dr. Ponnamperuma told a national meeting of the American Chemical Society that six of 11 amino acids in one meteorite and six of 15 in the other were clearly formed by non-biological processes.

The meteorites, both believed to come from the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, are 4.6 billion years old. That means they date back to the beginning of the solar system, when the Earth and the other planets formed out of gas and dust.

'Classic Example'

"With our work on the Antarctic meteorites, we have found a classic example of some of the processes before life began in the universe," Dr. Ponnamperuma said at a news conference.

"The processes of chemical evolution appear to be common in the solar system. The hypothesis that

has been postulated for the origin of life, that is, the formation of organic compounds under pre-biotic conditions, has been verified somewhere else."

Although the meteorite results do not mean life exists elsewhere, it increases the chances that extraterrestrial life could have evolved under the right conditions.

The first identification of amino acids of nonterrestrial origin was made by Dr. Ponnamperuma in 1970 from a carbonaceous meteorite which fell near Murchison, Australia, in 1969. That meteorite, however, had been contaminated by Earth organisms while the Antarctic meteorites were "clean," Dr. Ponnamperuma said the organic analyses of the insides and outside of the meteorites were identical.

3.8 Billion Years

The evidence of the oldest known life on Earth comes from brown-black rocks found near the edge of the ice cap in southwest Greenland. Dr. Stephen Moorbath of Oxford University dated them at 3.83 billion years — making them the oldest known sediments on Earth.

Dr. Ponnamperuma said the rocks had been subjected to great pressure and heat over the eons but hydrocarbon molecules were found in the interior of some graphite in the rocks.

Although hydrocarbons can be formed by nonbiological processes, Dr. Ponnamperuma said studies conducted at the Max Planck Institute in Mainz, West Germany, indicates the hydrocarbons were formed by the processes of life. He called them molecular fossils.

"So what this tells us then is that life is as old as the oldest sediments on the Earth," he said. The oldest known evidence of life on Earth previously had come from South African rocks 3.4 billion years old.

Step Right Up: \$24 Million for Crack at Nizam Jewels

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (NYT) — There are only a few days left in which to put up the \$25.4-million deposit that will enable you to bid on 37 pieces of jewelry that belonged to the last Nizam of Hyderabad.

The jewels, including a set of 22 emeralds weighing 414 carats and an emerald-encrusted box that belonged to Czar Nicholas II, are being auctioned off by order of the Supreme Court of India to raise money for the heirs of the Nizam, who died 12 years ago.

So far, only two potential buyers have come forth with the deposits: Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate, and Abdul Wahab Gal Adhari, a banker from Dubai who is acting for a client described as "a fabu-

lously wealthy sheikh of the United Arab Emirates."

R.N. Malhotra, a secretary in the Finance Ministry and the chairman of the trustees of the estate, said prospective buyers must make their deposits by Monday and can inspect the gems at the Mercantile Bank in Bombay two days later. The winner-take-all auction is scheduled for Sept. 20 in a New Delhi courtroom. There will be no bluffing, and the deposits will represent the opening bids.

Mr. Malhotra said India's Department of Archaeology had cleared all 37 pieces in the auction for removal from India.

The auction marks the second time in two years that the jewels, a small part of the Nizam's hoard, have been put up for sale. The legacy of the miserly last princely ruler of Hyderabad has



Princess Fatimah Fozia

been star-crossed; at one point, some of his beneficiaries organized a union to get a larger share.

Much of the wealth that once brought the Nizam the title of "the world's richest man" has been used to pay taxes. About 1,380 relatives have received varying shares from a number of trusts. Last year the executors of the trust benefiting the closest relatives held the sale of the pieces to meet the family's tax liabilities and to support several hundred dependents.

But the terms of the sale were challenged by Princess Fatimah Fozia, the eldest daughter of the second son of the Nizam. In her court petition she contended that holding the sale only for Indians had denied the beneficiaries the larger sums they would have received if the auction had been open to global bidding.

Four days after the sale, the courts upheld the petition and voided the sale, ruling that there

had been insufficient publicity. The government barred the sale of the so-called Jacob's Diamond, which weighs 184 carats, on the ground it was a national treasure. It had been purchased by the Nizam's father, who kept it in the toe of a slipper.

Even without that bauble, the lot to be auctioned is impressive. The set of 22 emeralds reportedly range from 50 to 10 carats, and several are said to be deep green and of perfect quality.

The jewel-encrusted box, which Mr. Malhotra described as the major piece in the collection, drew a top bid of \$8.5 million in last year's canceled sale, which permitted bids on individual pieces.

Other items include two large square emeralds set in diamonds and several tiaras, waistbands and buttons studded with diamonds, pearls and rubies.

In Ruling Out Talks

Begin Rejects Idea PLO May Become Moderate

By William Chaborn

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today rejected the notion that the Palestine Liberation Organization is embarked on a course of moderation, and vowed that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO and give rise to "another act of genocide in our time."

Specifically referring to PLO leader Yasser Arafat's assertion yesterday in a U.S. television interview that the organization's charter does not call for the elimination of Israel, Mr. Begin quoted from what he said were three articles of the Palestinian covenant that explicitly rule out a Jewish state in the territory that before 1948 was Palestine.

The articles, Mr. Begin said, refer to Palestine as "an indivisible part of the Arab homeland" and declare that the PLO will "cleanse Palestine from Zionist rule." Moreover, Mr. Begin said, the covenant specifies that only Jews who lived in Palestine "until the beginning of the Zionist invasion" will be permitted to remain, and they will be considered Palestinians.

Since the beginning of the "Zionist invasion" refers to the Balfour Declaration of 1917, Mr. Begin said in a speech to an international medical symposium here, the charter would mean the expulsion of more than 3 million Jews from Israel.

Respectability

While Mr. Begin's remarks echoed long-standing Israeli policy toward the PLO, they underscored growing concern in the government that the movement has been gaining the appearance of respectability in Europe and the United States by clouding the issue of Israel's right to exist.

In the television interview, Mr. Arafat said he did "not remember" any clause in the charter that calls for the elimination of Israel.

When told by ABC's Barbara Walters that she had read such a clause, Mr. Arafat retorted, "Did you read her charter? Is it an accurate translation? Did you receive it from the Israeli embassy?"

Such signals of seeming moderation from Mr. Arafat and other PLO spokesmen have become a source of worry to Israeli government policymakers in recent months because of the impact they are believed to have on public opinion in the United States and

Europe, where empathy toward the Palestinian cause is increasing.

Coupled with a slowdown in terrorist attacks by the PLO inside Israel, the Israelis view the change in perception of the PLO abroad as inevitably leading to increased U.S. pressure on Israel to open a dialogue with Mr. Arafat, something that increasing numbers of Israeli leftists and peace activists are urging.

Contacts Rejected

But officials in the Likud government, from Mr. Begin down, dismiss out of hand any likelihood that Israel will talk with the PLO — now or ever. Zvi Mazzei, the Foreign Ministry's top analyst of Palestinian groups, argued that the PLO is inexorably married to its charter and that if the charter is revoked, the PLO would cease to exist as a liberation movement.

"By its very nature, the PLO cannot accept Israel's right to exist because it is the antithesis of the state of Israel. It came into existence by the charter and if the charter is revoked, the PLO will erupt into turmoil and collapse," said Mr. Mazzei, who is deputy director of the ministry's treaty implementation section.

The official view of the government is that the PLO's appearance of moderation is contrived and designed to undermine the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

When it was suggested that Israel is so certain the PLO can never accept the Jewish state, then perhaps Israel should put the PLO on the spot by offering to talk with any organization that recognizes Israel's right to exist, Mr. Mazzei replied:

"This is too late. Israel is not free to do it. Israel is linked with the Camp David agreement, and we cannot now go to somebody else and start again. Even for this, we would need the permission of Egypt."

U.S. Black Group Has Talks With Libyan Official

BEIRUT, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Mohammed Belkacem al-Zawi, assistant secretary-general of Libya's General People's Congress, conferred in Tripoli yesterday with a delegation of U.S. blacks that is on a 12-day visit to Libya.

The Libyan radio said Mr. al-Zawi briefed the delegation, which is headed by Atlanta activist and Georgia State Rep. Hosea Williams, on the political developments that preceded the Libyan revolution of Sept. 1, 1969, which toppled the monarchy.

Mr. Williams, who arrived in Tripoli late Saturday, had told reporters in Atlanta that the purpose of his visit was "strictly humanitarian." He said, "A coalition of black Americans' political and educational powers with the Arabs' culture and wealth could very well further the dream of the late Martin Luther King Jr."

Mr. Williams said his visit "simply means that black Americans desperately need help in getting full equality in their own country."

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qaddafi, said at a news conference last Wednesday that the blacks in the United States "are a time bomb" and promised to "do all we can to realize their revolution."

Pro-Muscovites Protest in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Pro-Soviet Communists yesterday staged a demonstration protesting Nepal's no-party political system. Markets closed in the three most populous towns and police maintained tight security. King Birendra has called a referendum on whether to introduce a multiparty system, but has set no date.

The pro-Muscovites — one of a number of the party's factions — turned out an estimated 25,000 people to demonstrate against the current system. They called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and for a voting-age reduction from 21 to 18.

The demonstration was boycotted by five other Communist factions and denounced by the pro-Chinese faction.



ACCUSATION IN PARIS — French diplomat and writer Romain Gary, right, the second husband of the late American actress Jean Seberg, charges at a Paris press conference yesterday that Miss Seberg killed herself as a result of depression that began in 1970 after a U.S. newspaper published a report that she was pregnant by a black American rights activist and she suffered a stillbirth. Gary renewed Miss Seberg's charge that the article was planted by the FBI. At left is the couple's son, Alexandre Diego, 16. The actress, 40, was found dead in her car on a Paris street Saturday, nine days after she disappeared from her home.

Asserts the Violence Is Over

Argentina Opens Records to Rights Probe

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Argentina's military leaders opened the country's record of leftist terrorism and ruthless official repression for international inspection last week in a show of confidence that the bloodbath was over.

On the first day of a two-week visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, 1,500 relatives of missing persons and security prisoners lined up to file complaints of political repression against the security forces. Their allegations ran the gamut from kidnapping and disappearances to torture and judicial obstruction.

The six-member commission, led by Andres Aguilar, a Venezuelan lawyer, was invited by the military junta. Authorities said that their work would be carried out freely and without reprisals against informants.

Guerrilla Battleground

When the armed forces ousted the founding government headed by President Isabel Peron in March, 1976, Argentina was a battleground for armed guerrilla groups, led by Marxist and leftist Peronist militants, fighting a combination of military, police and rightist action groups.

More than 2,000 persons were killed between 1969, when Peronist extremists kidnapped and assassinated former President Pedro

Aramburu, and 1976. Victims included university professors and students, Roman Catholic priests, military and police officers. In addition, businessmen as well as leftist and rightist labor leaders have been kidnapped. The first big decision of the new military regime was to wage a "war of extermination" against leftist guerrillas and any political or labor group believed to be "ideologically supportive" of the armed bands.

Based on reports from relatives, friends or independent sources, human rights organizations have compiled records listing at least 6,000 and perhaps 10,000 missing persons allegedly seized by security forces and presumed dead.

In the face of evidence that prisoners were summarily executed, often after torture while under interrogation, the military admit that, unless they are now registered in jails — about 3,000 held for security reasons or after conviction by military tribunals — those on the lists of missing persons are indeed dead.

Although there still are occasional disappearances, and no one can be certain whether the government fully controls rightist anti-guerrilla groups, the general belief now is that the violence is over. While 600 disappearances were reported last year, the number has dropped sharply since February. In July there were none, while last month 10 cases were reported.

The repressive action is still a political issue, however, because relatives of thousands of missing prisoners insist on official explanations, which have yet to be given. The closest thing to an official response was a decree this month providing that persons missing from their homes can be legally declared dead by a court in response to a petition by relatives or officials.

The visit of the Human Rights Commission, which will report to the Organization of American States, is seen as a step toward normalcy although it may not be effective in discovering what happened to the missing persons.

Rhodesians Seeking Normal Life Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

months ago, started then thinking about moving to Perth.

"He's very happy there," Mrs. Clark said. "He says if you're young and prepared to work hard, there's plenty of scope for advancing."

The Clarks say reaction to their decision has been mostly favorable. Although a few friends insisted the couple would soon return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia, most just said they didn't blame them for leaving.

"A couple of years ago," Mr. Clark recalled, "you would have been called yellow or a sniveler. Now it's, 'Good luck to you.'"

Reflecting the change of attitude, the route out of the country used to be known as the "chicken run." Today, it's called the wise "owl" run.

U.S. Officer In Afghanistan Claims Brutality

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (AP) — A U.S. military attaché who says he was pistol-whipped and beaten while detained two hours by Afghan officials Friday added today that he is certain they intended to kill him.

Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Cavanaugh said Afghan soldiers with submachine guns blocked his car, dragged him out and hit him across the face with a pistol and on his legs and back with rifle butts.

An Afghan official in civilian dress took away his diplomatic identification card, put the barrel of a Soviet-made pistol to Col. Cavanaugh's right temple and cocked the hammer. Col. Cavanaugh quoted him as saying: "I have the distinct pleasure to be able to kill you."

Then, he said, a truck drove up with a member of his staff, Army Warrant Officer David Carter, and the daughter of a British diplomat, Amanda Close; he said they were also detained.

The affair ended two hours later, when a car arrived with a blond-haired European who ordered the Afghans to release him and the others. Col. Cavanaugh said, adding that he could not identify the man.

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Nigeria Seen Ready to Break OPEC Limit

Iraq Said to Revise Oil Contra

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — Iraq reportedly is revising new contracts with major private international oil companies amid indications that they may contain highly controversial clauses calling for the tightening of Baghdad's boycott of Israel, Egypt, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa.

A report published yesterday by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey said U.S. companies handling between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels daily of Iraqi crude — mainly Exxon, Gulf and Mobil — could be affected, along with international majors such as British Petroleum and the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

Government-controlled companies — mainly in Western Europe and apparently for political reasons — are, however, escaping the ban on prohibiting oil shipments to, or through, countries on the boycott list, the report added.

In another development, Nigeria appears ready to break the \$23.50-a-barrel oil price ceiling of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and a smaller OPEC member, Dubai, a member of the United Arab Emirates, apparently already has by offering to sell \$11 over the official price, sources here reported yesterday.

Also in Nigeria, state-controlled oil companies from Western Europe, Asia and South America are emerging as the big winners at Nigeria's so-called crude oil sale, obtaining almost 170,000 barrels daily of the nationalized British Petroleum volumes at preferential prices under new two-year deals, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter also published here yesterday.

Immediate Reaction

The report that Iraq has informed a number of its crude oil customers that their contracts will be terminated at the end of the year and that any new agreements would have to be made under new terms and conditions, stirred immediate reaction — and considerable questioning — throughout the oil world. An Iraqi government source quoted by the Middle East Economic Survey said only that existing contracts would be terminated Dec. 31 because they are "inappropriate for present conditions."

A Western diplomatic source in Beirut, stating that Baghdad intended proving its "radical composition in every way possible," specu-

lated that clauses now in contracts specify that oil customers must comply with Iraqi law. And this, the source explained, includes provisions for boycotting Israel and specifying that buyers will not send oil to, or through, Israel, Egypt, South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"This really big blow is to fall upon U.S. companies that find themselves unable to sign contracts containing the tough new wording," the MEES said. The journal also made it clear that there still was hope among oil companies, even though most of the international majors producing there have already received their termination notices.

"Some of the customers are hoping that all that will be involved will be the imposition by Iraq of a new type model contract on all buyers, leaving lifting volumes [amounts sold] more or less unchanged," the journal said.

Political Reasons

Companies covered by government-to-government deals have not yet received termination notifications, however, and may not for political reasons, the publication said. Among these are France's Compagnie Francaise des Petroles and Elf-Aquitaine group; Italy's ENI group; Brazil's Petrobras and others from Spain, Portugal and Greece.

State-controlled oil companies also may be coming out on top in Nigeria's sale of nationalized BP's

volume, with European oil firms alone getting about 75 per cent daily, while several big oil traders have in 50,000 barrels per day supply reductions restor reported. Basically the cover crude that formerly BP, including about 250,000 a day of equity oil entitled 100,000 barrels it purchase buy-back basis.

Aside from political considerations, state-oil company apparently lured by Nigerianess to sell to them at prices. PIW said Lagos price surcharges of 10 cents-a-barrel over official and in some cases even 20 cents. Spot market premium now well above \$10-a-bought-after Nigerian crude.

Also stirring consideration was Nigeria's apparent action which stemmed from report that an unidentified had been informed of a new price premium of \$3 barrel, effective Oct. 1, or by Nigerian National P Corp.

Since that state-owned currently controls 60 per cent 2.1 to 2.2 million barrels of oil produced daily, the new would apply to sales 1.2 million barrels daily, boost could trigger compensation increases by Algeria and Libya, produce similar qualities oil, sources here said.

West Europe's Big Three Face Economic Strains

(Continued from Page 1)

of slashing unemployment before inflation takes off again.

West Germany, by contrast, had long seemed a showcase for the benefits of the monetarist approach to economic management. Under Mr. Schmidt, the country appeared to be riding out the oil crisis better than most, enjoying low inflation, a strong balance of payments and sustainable economic growth rates.

But now, just as Mr. Schmidt is starting to worry about next year's election, embarking on a new campaign in West Germany, the country's economic situation has suddenly become bleak, stirring unwelcome memories of the great inflation of the 1920s that helped bring Hitler to power.

The independent Bundesbank responded promptly by jacking up interest rates, and this aroused fears of a sharp slowdown later this year that would bring rising unemployment. With the opposition demanding a stimulatory tax cut, the chancellor faces an unpleasant choice between slower growth and admitting that he has not mastered inflation after all.

Unlike the French and West German leaders, Mrs. Thatcher does not face imminent elections. But despite last week's far from militant conference of the Trades Union Congress, a bitter battle with the unions threatens this winter, when her planned cuts in public spending and in subsidies to inefficient industries start eliminating jobs. Her case will not be strengthened by disappointing results of similar policies in West Germany and France.

In Italy, too, economic policymakers are feeling political stress. For years the Italian Central Bank kept the country's economy on a reasonably even keel despite constant political crises. But now, the bank's governor, Paolo Baffi, has been forced to resign by a politically motivated attack, threatening to leave the economy rudderless.

Difficulties ahead are starting to breed political tensions within Europe and between Europe and the

United States. Mr. Schmidt rising West German price neighbors' lax policies. I Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing the West German gov will overreact and push it even deeper into recession.

Last week, Finance Hans Matthöfer angrily U.S. complaints about W many after House Bankruptcy notice. Congress Henry R. Wils., said high interest rates were hurting the American economy and Secretary of Treasury James Miller promised "actions" with foreign governments.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Thatcher committed to reducing 1 disproportionately high oil to the European C Market this year. But Western and French economic will make concessions difficult.

No. 2 Leader In Iran Dismissed

(Continued from Page 1)

Iranians who preferred his reaction to the extreme policies of the Ayatollah Khomeini. He was one of the few who were equally popular with the masses, intellectuals and organizations.

Last month, however, he scathing attack on the Khomeini's policies in the Soviet Union, being responsible for the war in Afghanistan, and his alleged. Then, in a later comment, he was dismissed by the government as a denunciation of the regime.

Ayatollah Khomeini was a council member to die in Maj. Gen. Mohammad Qarani, Ayatollah Khomeini's armed forces chief of staff shot to death in his home in April.

On May 1, Ostad Mortezahari was gunned down at home and on Aug. 26, a council member, Hossein Shakeri, was killed by gunmen claim to represent the Forqan anti-group of terrorists.

Meanwhile, Iran's chief of said that Kurdish rebels tricked 28 government soldiers attending a feast and they killed them.

Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. H. Shakeri said the army has less lesson and is taking care in patrolling the area. T. diers were said to have been by members of the outlawed Islamic Democratic Party who them the festivities were to their victory in the military campaign.

Cows and sheep slaughtered but when the arrived, they were gunned down cold blood.

Sihanouk Rejoice Peking's Appeal

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (UPI) —

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, ousted Peking's appeal to suspend military forces led by ousted minister Pol Pot, a Japanese report from Peking said today.

Prince Sihanouk was placed in house arrest by Pol Pot, came into power after the Vietnamese freed after Pol Pot overthrown by the Vietnamese backed regime of Heng Samrin.

The prince said today would lead the projected Cambodian National Front at next conference in Belgium to denounce the regime of his country. He said the congress would discuss establishment of a new Cambodian government by the end of the year.

Carrington Asks Delegates To End War in Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

constituting a predominant element of the armed administration of Rhodesia, whom he regards simply as a black front with power retained by whites, as on the verge of defeat.

Some conference sources said Bishop Muzorewa would walk out if the guerrilla leaders pursued their military demands.

Editorial comment in the British papers was somber. The pro-Conservative Daily Telegraph said "the omen and the precedents are discouraging." The pro-Labor Daily Mirror said the conference's chances of succeeding are slight. The independent Financial Times said there were "few grounds for optimism."

Supporting Bishop Muzorewa was the leader of the 230,000 Rhodesian whites, former Prime Minister Ian Smith, who declared Rhodesia's independence in 1965 to block imposition of a constitution.

Marcos to Maintain Martial Law 4 Years

MARILIA, Sept. 10 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos indicated today that 7-year martial law rule would continue four more years.

Speaking at an Armed Forces Loyalty Parade, Mr. Marcos said that his plan to lift martial law this year had become "folly" in the light of political conditions in the country.

tion promising eventual transfer of power to the 7 million blacks.

Mr. Smith on his arrival yesterday was cheered by some airport workers and a dozen former Rhodesians, but about 100 others chanted "murderer." He said he thought the conference had a good chance of success.

White Rights

One of the chief tasks of the conference is to reduce the special rights for the whites which Mr. Smith got Bishop Muzorewa and other moderate black leaders to include in the constitution they drew up earlier this year. These include 28 percent of the seats in Parliament although they constitute less than 3 percent of the population, a veto over constitutional changes for the next five or 10 years, and control of the civil service, army, police and judiciary for five or 10 years.

The British also want new elections in which all factions participate. Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo boycotted the elections in April that resulted in the first black legislative majority and the Muzorewa government.

The conference is the outcome of the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia in July at which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed with Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania that a new attempt should be made to get all factions to agree.

Mrs. Thatcher's chief hope now is that Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nyerere can pressure Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo into coming to terms.

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ions Lack Skills

Report Says U.S. Efforts Improve Literacy Fail

By Gene I. Macroff

YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — A report by the Ford Foundation, which has been published as a book by McGraw-Hill, says that U.S. efforts to improve literacy in the States are grossly inadequate and new and varied approaches are needed to help tens of millions of adults who lack the skills to perform basic tasks, according to a report by the Ford Foundation.

The report, "Adult Illiteracy in the United States: A Report for the Foundation," calls for the development of a network of community-based programs in poor neighborhoods as the key to a successful effort to improve literacy.

The report was issued Saturday. It says that the current U.S. literacy efforts are far from adequate and that the report, which has been published as a book by McGraw-Hill, is designed to secure legislative funding from a Congress that has been reluctant to do so.

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Continues Test Scores U.S. Schools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — A Scholastic Aptitude Test of U.S. high school seniors this year, continuing a downward spiral that began a decade ago, the College Board says.

The average SAT-verbal score dropped two points to 427, and the math score dropped one point to 407. The multiple-choice test by 1 million college-bound seniors is scored on a scale of 200 to 800. Ten years ago, the average score was 463 and math 493.

Though the test is designed to measure the ability of students to do college-level work, the decline has been viewed in quarters as evidence that the system is in trouble.

Robert Cameron, a College Board official, said that the latest decline is "disappointing in light of many schools have been to improve education." But he added, "Since there are many schools that are doing well, we expect to reverse the trend in the near future."

The 1977 College Board study found that a variety of factors, including television, changes in the curriculum, and the turbulence of Vietnam and the economy, were to blame for the decline in SAT scores since 1970.

Would Create Register of Protected Sites

Congress to Get Carter Natural-Area Plan

By Bill Stall
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — The administration will send to Congress Monday its long-awaited plan for a national heritage system to identify and protect the country's most important natural and historic places.

The measure, first proposed by President Carter in 1977, would create a National Register of Natural Areas and a National Register of Historic Places.

The new register would list natural areas that contain geologic features or plant and animal communities that are most representative of the United States.

The plan has been unusually slow to evolve. Mr. Carter proposed it in his 1977 environmental message to Congress, declaring, "It is the duty of a nation to find the things which give it continuity."

By preserving places that have special natural, historical, cultural and scientific value, we can ensure that our children and grandchildren have a chance to know something of the America that we — and our ancestors — simply took for granted."

Mr. Carter then directed the secretary of the interior to develop a plan in 120 days. But no bill was introduced. Instead, Mr. Andrus

Ulster Victim Released

DUBLIN, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Timothy Brabourne, 15, injured in the explosion that killed his grandfather, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, has been discharged from a hospital in Sligo.



HOME FROM THE SEA — Sen. Edward Kennedy and his son Teddy Jr. heading back to the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Mass., Sunday after a day's sailing off Cape Cod. The senator still wears the tight brace around his waist prescribed as a result of injuries in a nearly fatal airplane crash in 1964.

Brown Upstaged by Talk Of Carter-Kennedy Fight

By David S. Broder

NASHUA, N.H., Sept. 10 (WP) — The New Hampshire Democratic campaign debut of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California was upstaged yesterday by the sounds of an approaching Carter-Kennedy battle and a reference by the president's mother to the assassination threat that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., might face if he ran for president.

Gov. Brown drew some cheers from supporters among the several hundred Democrats at a party picnic here with a call to "wake up America" to the perils of nuclear power, budget deficits and foreign competition for jobs.

But most of the talk was of the New Hampshire political civil war in which the state's Democratic governor has reaffirmed his support of President Carter while the state's senior senator, also up for re-election next year, has thrown his strength behind the effort to draft Sen. Kennedy as a candidate.

There also was a great deal of talk at the food stands about a remark by Lillian Carter, the president's mother, who was Mr. Carter's stand-in at the picnic.

Referring to Sen. Kennedy, she said that she expected him to support the president, and then added: "But if he does run, I wish him all the luck in the world and I hope to goodness nothing happens to him."

The remark, which appeared to be a reference to the threat of assassination if a third Kennedy brother sought the presidency, drew some boos. "That wasn't very nice," she said. "I don't know if you're booing me or him, but don't [boo] either one of us."

The audience was lively again as Gov. Brown — teased by Mrs. Carter as "a good-looking fellow" — called on his party to "shake off the myths" of the past and prove that it still has "the pioneering spirit."

Gov. Brown, an acknowledged underdog in New Hampshire, made the most of his nine hours in this state and said that he would be back for at least five days of campaigning in October and more as the Feb. 26 primary approaches.

Gov. Brown has not officially announced his candidacy, but his aides said that campaign headquarters would be opened immediately in this state and in Massachusetts, whose primary will follow New Hampshire's by a week.

Carter Praised

At yesterday's picnic, Gov. Hugh Gallen, the Carter campaign leader in New Hampshire, praised the president as a man who had taken on "a horrendous task," and said: "I know of no one who can do better."

But Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., who spoke a few minutes later, said that he knew of such a person — Sen. Kennedy. "I think he will be an active candidate soon," Sen. Durkin said, and he urged leaders of an already-flourishing draft movement to redouble their efforts to draw Sen. Kennedy into the race.

Meanwhile, Gov. Brown took a formal, low-key tone in his public appearances in New Hampshire. He avoided any direct attacks on Mr. Carter or Sen. Kennedy, but issued a written statement questioning some aspects of the administration's reaction to the presence of 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

Swedes Leave Leningrad

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI) — A Swedish naval squadron left for home today after a three-day visit to Leningrad. Tass reported.

U.S., in Effect, Ignored Information

Soviet Cuba Force Reported a Decade Ago

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP) — On Friday, Aug. 17, a U.S. spy satellite in orbit over the Caribbean trained its high-powered lenses on a tract of rugged countryside near the southern coast of Cuba. Its pictures were transmitted electronically back to the ground. They were examined by photo interpreters in intelligence offices scattered around Washington. They revealed the tanks, artillery, trucks, tents and troops of a military unit on field maneuvers.

The photographs were of grave significance, for a reason known only to a handful of U.S. intelligence officials. A few days before, they had been tipped off that a Soviet combat unit stationed near Havana planned maneuvers across the island at the time and place where the cameras trained their lenses for high resolution zoom shots.

On Aug. 20, another spy satellite mission over Cuba found the maneuver area deserted and the heavy military equipment parked once more in two inconspicuous areas a few miles west of Havana that are the suspected base camps of a Soviet brigade.

The pictures of the Russian guns of August, together with confirming data that is still secret, ended an interminable struggle of long standing among U.S. intelligence agencies and officials. Most of the skeptics and the doubters now agree that a Soviet combat force of several thousand men has been stationed in Cuba for many months — perhaps for years.

This unavoidable conclusion has touched off a new Soviet-U.S. confrontation, endangering the embattled strategic arms limitation treaty between the superpowers, and has posed a new challenge to the sagging political fortunes of President Carter.

Several explanations are now being offered.

First, the analysts didn't know what to make of references to a brigade. It is an aberrational form of military unit in the Soviet Army. Most Soviet ground forces are organized into regiments and divisions. Only four brigades were known to exist in the entire 1.8-million-man army — a ceremonial unit in East Berlin, a unit in East Germany and two units in Mongolia, whose functions are unknown.

So the intercepted *brigada* chatter out of Cuba set off no alarm bells in the intelligence community in 1976. It was assumed that somebody was mistaken or confused.

The brigade was split between two separate locations, resembling Cuban camps a few kilometers from each other near Los Palacios, 60 miles west of Havana, rather than camped together in recognizable Soviet style. The unit maintained almost no radio communications and only rarely conducted maneuvers, according to U.S. officials.

Third, there was very little U.S. interest in the subject. Without indications of "sufficient weight to warrant a presumption" of a Soviet combat unit in Cuba, "we weren't looking for it," according to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser. Until this summer, the National Security Agency (NSA), a large organization, had only one analyst assigned fulltime to material from Cuba.

The first break in the process of discovery took place early last year, when "happy accident" brought to U.S. intelligence within a few days two very specific pieces of information about a Soviet brigade in Cuba. An intensified study was ordered. It produced photographs of modern Soviet military equipment deployed in camps near Los Palacios and photographs of a Soviet training mission at a Cuban gunnery range in the western part of the island.

From this evidence, officials at the Defense Intelligence Agency and the CIA drew the wrong conclusion. They ruled that the military equipment was assigned to Cuban instead of Soviet forces, and that the "brigade" bivouac areas were, in fact, Cuban camps. Some lower level U.S. intelligence officials strongly disagreed with that assessment.

Late last year, U.S. concern over the arrival in Cuba of modern MiG-23 combat aircraft prompted the first U.S. spy plane flights over the island since Mr. Carter called them off in 1977 as a gesture of good will toward Havana. The MiG-23 incident heightened U.S. interest and surveillance, but the overflights were not continued on a regular basis.

Last March, a White House memorandum signed by Mr. Brzezinski ordered CIA Director Stansfield Turner to assess the size, location, capabilities and purposes of Soviet ground forces in Cuba. One of the practical results was to send the NSA's lone Cuban analyst back through the agency's voluminous computerized files for bits of pertinent information. Following a second White House memo a month later, other intelligence organizations joined the search.

Landmark Study

By mid-June the NSA analyst completed a study which, in retrospect, was a landmark in the search for the Russian brigade. For the first time an accumulation of evidence argued convincingly that, at a minimum, a Soviet brigade headquarters had been established in Cuba.

The study set off a fierce dispute within the intelligence field, in part because of its implications for overall U.S. policy. NSA and U.S. Army intelligence argued that a combination of photography, signal intelligence and a rare bit of human intelligence pointed unmistakably to the presence of a clandestine Soviet brigade. According to informed sources, intelligence chiefs at the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, State Department, Air Force and Navy disagreed.

During the July deliberations the Army argued that the official report should take note of the purposes of the Soviet unit, including the possibility that its mission was to guard existing or potential nuclear weapons. According to an official present at the coordinating meeting, Adm. Turner telephoned a high Army officer to argue against any such statement, even as a dissenting view.

"We heard only one end of the conversation, but that consisted of firm statements that Army was being unreasonable and that it should fall off . . . He [Adm. Turner] in effect ordered them to cave in" and the Army did so, the participant reported. A CIA spokesman, asked about the incident, said that Adm. Turner had intervened to keep "gratuitous speculation" out of the coordinated intelligence report.

One result of the mid-July coordinated report was a memorandum from Mr. Carter to Adm. Turner directing increased intelligence surveillance to determine the nature and purpose of the Soviet ground force unit, if one in fact existed, and authorizing a diversion of resources from other areas of the world if necessary. A heavy effort involving satellite photography and other highly sophisticated technology was mounted. The same concentration of effort worldwide, according to an informed official, would cost about \$100 billion a year, nearly as much as the entire budget of the Department of Defense.

Series of Leaks

Another result of the intelligence controversy and compromises of July was a series of leaks to members of Congress and news organizations. On July 11, Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., questioned the joint chiefs of staff about Soviet forces in Cuba, and on July 15 he began a series of public charges about Soviet military activities there. On July 20, ABC News reported that Soviet combat forces were in Cuba. These reports attracted little public attention and were denied, in essence, by official spokesmen.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 17, reported that there was no evidence of a "substantial increase" in the size of the Soviet military presence in Cuba over the past several years. He added that, apart from the Soviet military advisory group, "our intelligence does not warrant the conclusion that there are any other significant Soviet military forces in Cuba." The same language was used by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on July 27 in replying for the administration to a letter from Sen. Stone.

These cautiously hedged statements did not define such terms as "significant," nor did they reveal that a crash effort had been mounted by a presidential directive because of strong indications of a Soviet brigade. An intelligence official called the Vance letter a lie, and Sen. Stone called it "a whitewash." Another official said the Vance-Brown statements contained partial truths that are commonplace in public statements on controversial intelligence issues.

In the early part of last month, the intelligence drive paid off with a report that the Soviet brigade planned maneuvers across the island at the end of the month. Also in early August, perhaps in response to such findings, Mr. Carter ordered a new directive to Adm. Turner asking that intelligence on Soviet forces in Cuba be stepped up to "highest priority."

It was this effort which paid off on Aug. 17, in a fraction of a second and the snap of a shutter high above the Cuban countryside.

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DEPOSITS:

The intending buyers are requested to deposit Rs. 210 million with the State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi, to the credit of Registrar, Supreme Court of India, on or before 17th September 1979, under intimation to the undersigned. The Supreme Court has already received offers up to Rs. 210 million.

INSPECTION

Inspection of jewellery by intending buyers who have made the requisite deposit will be allowed at Mercantile Bank Limited, Fort, Bombay, on September 19, between 11.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Each intending buyer may be accompanied by another person.

AUCTION

An open auction among the intending buyers, who have made the necessary deposit by the due date, will be held on September 20, 1979, at 3.00 p.m. in Court No. 7 of the Supreme Court premises, New Delhi. The successful bidder will have to deposit the balance between his deposit and highest bid immediately. The jewellery can be exported from India.

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Kennedy, Cuba and Carter

There's no such thing as a "nice presidency," or at least there's no such thing for long. By "nice" we mean all those things to which the Boy Scouts pledge eternal fealty, plus a kind of political noncombatant status allowing the incumbent to assert, declare and promulgate policies that are — well — nice. Good-heartedness and exemplary rectitude and self-evidently benign intentions are, unfortunately, not proof against the pressures and maraudings and testings of others. On the contrary, often as not they invite the attentions of the other, less well brought up, beasts in the jungle. President Carter should be considering these things.

It has been a full rich week for him, a lot of pushing and shoving. In the details, anyway, it is no more certain what the Russians have been doing in Cuba than it is that Sen. Kennedy will run. But challenges tend not to come in absolutely clear, certain and full-fledged form. That's the hell of it, and that's what makes them particularly tricky challenges. The president, in short, is being assaulted and pushed, but in a measured and selective way, by his most feared political competitor at home and the country's most feared political competitor abroad. Whatever else these developments may mean, they surely reflect an assumption about the condition of the Carter presidency — that it is malleable and weak.

Often the Carter presidency is defined and defended by its admirers as a manifestly high-purposed enterprise that would score many more worthy achievements if only the distractors and disturbers and plain predators would lay off so it could go about its

business. That business, under this construction, in turn gets defined as the fulfillment of an agenda of rationalization and reform — making things as right and equitable as they can be, by deciding what should be done and asking the appropriate instruments of government to do it. The trouble is that what are viewed in this light as the spoiling diversions and side issues are, on the contrary, the essential business of the presidency itself.

In practice and in his pronouncements on the meaning of the office, Mr. Carter has insisted otherwise. He would, in a very precise sense of the old saying, rather be right than be president, insofar as being president involves power-playing and engagement in a continuous series of struggles by which the authority of his office is maintained, renewed and asserted. The fight to get to the White House, in other words, is actually only the beginning of it and guarantees nothing thereafter beyond room and board.

No one will know for a while how either the Soviet-Cuban or Kennedy challenge will play out, how Mr. Carter will respond and how well. But the pressures have this in common: They test not Mr. Carter's "will" in the romantic sense in which that word always comes into play when the heat is on a president, but rather the very nature and conception of his presidency itself as he has defined it. We are about to see in more ways than one whether the rationalistic, low-key, what's-all-the-fuss-about and — yes — rather passive and mechanistic presidency of Mr. Carter has the strengths that he and its other promoters say it has.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Inflation Gets Worse

The statistics known as the Producer Price Index lurched upward from July to August. It was the longest lurch since the one in January that Alfred Kahn, the president's adviser on inflation, termed "catastrophic."

The Producer Price Index is the same indicator that used to be called the Wholesale Price Index until the wholesalers' trade associations began complaining that it was bringing their respectable businesses into general hatred and contempt. The U.S. public didn't understand, the wholesalers argued, that they weren't entirely responsible for the behavior of the index. The federal statisticians have adopted what they hope will be a less accusatory term — since, after all, producers are everyone in general and nobody in particular. But the message in the numbers has not been improved.

The Producer (nee Wholesale) Index tends to be excitable and to overstate the situation a bit. But it gives consumers early warning of what's coming toward them, down the great chain of processing systems. In August, the index for finished goods rose 1.2 percent, with much blame attached to food prices. The previous month it had been 1.1 percent, attributed largely to fuel prices. Before that, the increases had resided in various industrial commodities, and before that it had been food again. These monthly signals, taken separately, don't give you much sense of what's going on.

Inflation reached its lowest point of recent years in 1976. That decline was the effect of the previous year's recession, and it seemed for a time that inflation was coming under control. But the pattern reversed around the

end of 1977, and the present surge began. It has continued unremittingly, and the inflation rate is now approaching the very high level that it last touched in 1974.

The central causes do not lie in the commodity markets and OPEC, but in public attitudes and political practices. There are two U.S. habits of mind, shared not only by the Carter administration but by most of its constituents as well, that have contributed heavily to it.

One is the inability of this society to decide how to absorb real losses of wealth like the higher costs of foreign oil — or who is to absorb them. The answer, so far, is nobody — and the process of passing them around and around through the economy constitutes much of the present inflation.

Much more of it is generated by sustained efforts to make the national economy perform better than, apparently, it is currently capable of doing. Forced too hard, it overheats. The present administration, like its three immediate predecessors and most of Congress, has kept stimulating and overstimulating the economy to try to get the unemployment rate lower. Instead, in August, unemployment rose to 6 percent. In traditional terms, that's intolerably high.

But in current conditions, it may represent little more than the lowest rate consistent with economic stability. It may be only a hairsbreadth above the actual full-employment rate — below which labor markets become overstrained and generate wage inflation. Those are the melancholy warnings in the latest price indicators — as well as in all the others of the past year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Lawlessness in Uganda

In place of one of that continent's [Africa] deranged tyrants [deposed President Idi Amin], a rabble of loosely knit politically unmotivated men — Tanzanian troops and common criminals, rape and kill.

Europeans are advised to stay away. Africans, poor Africans, are stuck with the undifferentiated terror which has been wished upon them.

It is not surprising to hear that news out of Africa is resented by many regimes. It is largely bad news.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

On Rhodesia Talks

There can be few grounds for optimism about the Rhodesia conference . . . since neither the Salisbury government of Bishop Muzorewa nor its Patriotic Front opponents appear in the mood for compromise . . .

If the Lancaster House talks are to stand any chance of success, there will have to be major concessions from both sides . . .

The present Zimbabwean Constitution gives whites a degree of power out of all proportion to their numbers. The British government rightly wants to reduce these powers yet retain a guaranteed role for whites in Zimbabwean society . . .

This will doubtless be hard for the whites who back Bishop Muzorewa to swallow, but swallow it they must . . . But the Patriotic Front will have to yield more ground when it comes to the question of interim arrangements and control of law and order.

A display of obduracy by the Patriotic Front at a time when Salisbury was agreeing to an internationally acceptable constitution would give the British government little option but to tilt in favor of the Muzorewa government . . .

Mrs. Thatcher's natural inclination would be to follow such a course. And she would stand a fair chance of bringing in the United States. Western Europe and moderate African opinion down the same path.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

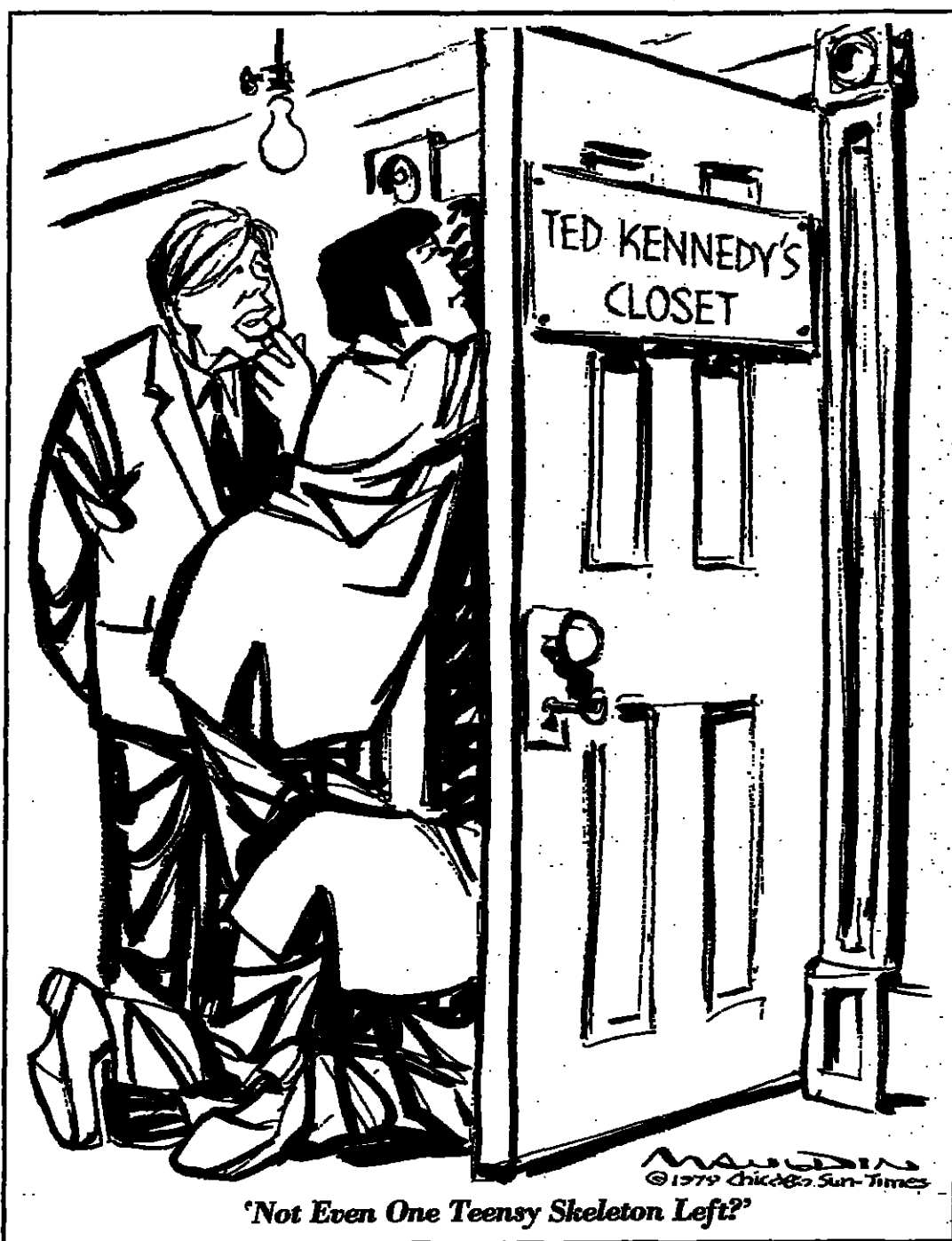
September 11, 1904

BERLIN — The National Zeitung today contains the following: "Some days ago the startling announcement appeared in the New York Herald that the Emperor William had the intention of mediating between Russia and Japan. It was declared that the czar had entrusted the emperor with this mission. There can be no doubt that the New York Herald has again seized the opportunity of casting suspicion on German policy." The New York Herald replies: "It is difficult to see how the statement could possibly be regarded as casting doubts on the neutrality of Germany in regard to the present conflict."

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1929

PARIS — Today's Herald editorial reads: "New York is honeycombed with places where intoxicating liquor is sold. Thousands of 'speakeasies' are thriving, for the most part entirely unmolessted. What has become of the excise laws of state and municipality? The excise tax or license fee, very productive before Prohibition ostensibly put an end to its reason for being, cannot now be imposed without open revolt against federal legislation. Thus, bootleggers and the proprietors of speakeasies, with a large degree of impunity, by this exemption alone touch far greater profits than they could if so-called Prohibition did not exist."



West Germany: Birthrate Row

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Since terrorism and internal security no longer seem to be much of an issue and the economy is performing better than even optimists anticipated, West German politicians face a problem.

What are they going to debate in the election year ahead other than the merits or demerits of the candidates themselves?

Well, judging from recent developments, at least one theme presents itself: The population "implosion."

Once upon a time the Germans were complaining bitterly of being a *volk ohne raum* — a people with no room. Their various attempts to obtain more are a tragic part of history.

What worries many of them nowadays, however, is that due to the world's lowest birthrate — 9.4 per 1,000 population — the country may become a *raum ohne volk*.

The West Germans, it seems, are dying out. Presently, to be sure, there are still some 57 million of them. But if the trend continues, by the year 2000 they will number 52 million, and in 2030 there will be only 35 million. Indeed, by 2079 there may be no West Germans left at all.

While that prospect may elate some of West Germany's European neighbors, around here the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) see a calamity in the making.

Moreover, they blame Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) for the "baby bust" as well as for doing too little — in fact, nothing — to reverse it.

The dispute is hardly new. It has been simmering for a number of years. But it became dissonantly public the other day when a government-appointed commission of inquiry submitted a "White Paper on Family Affairs" to the Cabinet.

Explosive

The report is so explosive that the political debate arising from it is destined to become a major issue in the 1980 general election campaign which, for better or worse, is now getting started.

Officially, the document is still under wraps and only 24 copies are reported available for internal circulation and perusal. But Bonn being Europe's leakiest capital, that is tantamount to giving the paper a multi-million press run. Enough details have come out to explain why the report is being treated with such secrecy.

To the administration's acute embarrassment, it seems, the commission's findings and recommendations virtually endorse the measures which the CDU/CSU opposition has been advocating ever since the birthrate began declining in 1973 — an epochal moment generally referred to as *Der Pillenknick*, "The Pill Pinch."

They include a variety of incentive proposals which, so the CDU/CSU believes, will induce West Germans to beget more children.

Among them are substantially beefed up monthly cash grants and family allowances, longer periods of maternity leave and job security after childbirth, and special social security provisions for nonworking mothers and housewives.

For the Schmidt government to renounce the findings of its own commission could be an act of political suicide — tantamount to opposing motherhood. But the report does raise more questions than it, or the CDU/CSU, answers.

How, for example, should the government pay for an incentive

program that would cost billions when the money for it is simply not available? Neither the commission nor the CDU/CSU has an answer.

Moreover, is a population decline really as calamitous a prospect as chauvinists and the CDU/CSU would make it appear?

To be sure, if the birthrate continues to decline — and it has declined sharply again during the first half of 1979 after leveling off in 1978 — West Germany faces some headaches. There is already loose talk about the need to draft women for the Bundeswehr by the 1990s, and given the nature of the country's social security and old age pension system, by the year 2000 the average worker could end up shelling out 27 percent of his paycheck just to sustain a generation of senior citizens.

But, on the whole, Schmidt for one says no to the threat of national calamity. The world's real problems, he stressed recently, do not stem from underpopulation but from over-population.

There is also the knotty question of whether it is morally right and constitutionally legal to legislate childbearing. Assuming that it is, will monetary inducements reverse the current trend?

Actually, it is not the advent of the anti-baby pill and the "Pillenknick" as such which is specifically blamed for the drop in births. The pill, and along with it a liberalized abortion law, simply makes it easier to decide for or against having children. The real factors range from financial and economic to philosophical and emotional.

That is evident from a recent opinion survey among a representative cross section of adult West Germans by Bielefeld's Emnid Poll Institute.

Some 29 percent of those interviewed listed "general fear of the future" as a chief reason for not having children. Another 28 percent mentioned the "lack of an adequately sized apartment" as a cause.

School problems and a shortage of facilities conducive to bringing up children were given as factors by 22 percent.

But the most sociologically scathing reason came from the 38 percent of the respondents who blamed "society's inimical attitude toward children."

The allusion is to a land where dogs are more loved and wanted than kids, where, for example, it is easier to find a place to live with three young canines in tow than with a trio of screaming urchins. Those who doubt that assertion need merely glance at the rental ads in this housing-short city's newspapers. Indeed, there are leases requiring couples to practice birth control. No pill, no pad.

And that in a land which experienced a baby boom half a generation ago and where motherhood, as an expression of patriotism, was once rewarded with medals.

Letters

Tax on Energy

Jonathan Power expounds (IHT, Aug. 23) on the benefits of an income doubling of the world oil price. He relates the inside view of economists from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) who believe this to be the only effective means of cutting down on profligate energy consumption.

Before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is taking up the cue, the Western nations would be well advised to enact in unison — possibly by an emergency agreement

through the International Energy Agency (IEA) — a sufficient energy tax. The funds thus raised could finance research in the energy sector (for the unrestricted benefit of all nations) as well as supplement the lagging capital transfer to Third World countries.

The difficulties created by such a policy would be certainly more manageable than the ever increasing flow of wealth into the coffers of a few oil sheikhs that is disrupting world economy and the international monetary system to the breaking point.

ANDRES MEYER
Belp, Switzerland.

Monetary inducements, as advocated by the "White Paper" and the CDU/CSU may provide incentives, but it is doubtful that they will change the climate.

What is not doubtful, however, is that the government's reluctance to act will inflate this issue to one of the biggest in the coming campaign.

Unless, of course, the terrorists stage a comeback.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Invariably, the scientific activities targeted for this treatment are government-funded research projects, designed to expand our base of scientific knowledge rather than achieve some specific objective. What gives these formula pieces their particular bite is that the work seems irrelevant — sometimes absurdly so — to pressing daily concerns like coping with high prices, or saving gasoline into the car.

Why, in these hard times, is the government giving money to scientists to study bugs and monkeys? If we are going to support science, let's at least have the scientists do something practical like developing synthetic fuel, or finding a cure for cancer, or improving economic productivity.

There is a brusque, no-nonsense logic to this approach, but it is a blinkered logic, one that fails to grasp the full role of science in our highly technological culture. If it were to govern the distribution of research funds, it would ultimately sap the vitality of the nation, every bit as destructively as economic depression or energy starvation.

It is true, of course, that one of the most important roles of scientific research is the development of new products and the introduction of new technologies. Indeed, this sort of applied and developmental work accounts for the great bulk of our national R&D effort, both public and private, and it is perfectly appropriate to judge its worth in terms of the direct economic and social benefits it will bring.

What I am concerned about is the remaining one-eighth of U.S. research, that which is basic in character. The goal of this work is to expand our knowledge of life and our universe without regard to specific applications.

Consequently, basic research

'Crisis' in Cuba: All Looking Silly

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The latest fuss over the Soviet Union over Cuba is a Carter-style crisis. Everybody looks silly.

Consider first the two previous administrations. According to Secretary of State Vance, the Soviet combat unit, whose presence in Cuba has now been confirmed, was there for at least three or four years, and maybe more. That means the Ford administration did not learn of its existence despite scouring the island at the time when the dispatch of Cuban troops to Africa touched off the Angola crisis of 1976.

It implies that the Nixon administration failed to detect the troops back in 1970 when it intensified surveillance prior to negotiating with the Russians an agreement barring establishment of Soviet bases in Cuba.

Less Vigilant

In each case the suggestion is that, for all their tough anti-communism, the Nixon and Ford administrations were less vigilant than the Carter administration. In other words, Nixon and Ford failed where Carter succeeded.

The Russians look even more foolish. It has repeatedly been made known to them that the United States was sensitive on the subject of their military presence in Cuba. President Carter raised the issue with President Brezhnev at the Vienna summit in June.

Sen. Richard Stone of Florida mentioned the possibility of combat troops in Cuba on July 17 in hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the current Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, or SALT-2. Secretary Vance wrote Sen. Stone a letter regarding Soviet combat troops in Cuba on July 27. The July 27 letter indicated that while there was "no evidence" of combat troops in Cuba, "increased attention" would be paid to the problem. The content of the letter suggested that the treaty itself would be jeopardized if something untoward turned up.

But despite the high stakes and the constant warnings, the Russians behaved as though sublimely indifferent to what was happening. They did not offer the kind of explanation — just a training mission, for instance — that would have allayed suspicions. Neither did they take rudimentary security precautions.

Indeed, the U.S. was able to confirm the existence of the combat unit in mid-August because the Russians went out on maneuvers so openly that they were photographed in action.

Finally, there is the surreal behavior of the Carter administration. The administration dismisses likelihood of a Soviet combat unit when Sen. Stone first the issue on July 17.

When confirmation did the administration let Sen. Church, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, bring news while canvassing the state or to campaigning for re-election in Idaho. It did nothing to a senator when he said he was sure that the Soviet combat unit would be withdrawn if there was SALT ratification.

But when the State Dept. subsequently surfaced the things came up all confused, was no clarity as to exactly new development had taken or when, or what satisfactory administration sought. The clear thing was an acknowledgment by the secretary of state there was no specific probe on the record against Soviet troops in Cuba.

It was as though a law enforcement officer had declared: "I caught him red-handed. I don't know what he's when, or what rule was violated, what the punishment should be."

React Testily? In those obscure conditions Russians might well feel the U.S. was blowing the whistle on domestic political purposes, to upstage the summit of negotiations in Havana. They might act testily to the administration and refuse to make new arrangements governing the combat troops. In which case the SALT treaty would probably be ratified.

A happier outcome is the Russians would find some face-saving device to change the status of the combat brigade. That would make SALT ratification possible. But it would do little to meet true issue — which is the Soviet of Cuba as a proxy for advent

aggrandizement.

So, while the situation is the mood in Washington is the contrary, compared to the missile crisis, even the best outcome of the current impasse presents a case of history repeating itself.

In these conditions the dean's call for "firm diplo" does not ease his plight. It or nounces that once more he is trying to come to both sides of the road.

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Of Bugs, Monkeys and Gasoline

By Richard C. Atkinson

WASHINGTON — A minor industry in certain quarters is the generation of stories with headlines like "Uncle Sam Wastes Your Tax Dollars to Study Sex Life of Screwworm Fly" or "Scientists Gets Cushty Federal \$\$\$ Teaching Monkeys to Talk."

Invariably, the scientific activities targeted for this treatment are government-funded research projects, designed to expand our base of scientific knowledge rather than achieve some specific objective. What gives these formula pieces their particular bite is that the work seems irrelevant — sometimes absurdly so — to pressing daily concerns like coping with high prices, or saving gasoline into the car.

Why, in these hard times, is the government giving money to scientists to study bugs and monkeys? If we are going to support science, let's at least have the scientists do something practical like developing synthetic fuel, or finding a cure for cancer, or improving economic productivity.

There is a brusque, no-nonsense logic to this approach, but it is a blinkered logic, one that fails to grasp the full role of science in our highly technological culture. If it were to govern the distribution of research funds, it would ultimately sap the vitality of the nation, every bit as destructively as economic depression or energy starvation.

It is true, of course, that one of the most important roles of scientific research is the development of new products and the introduction of new technologies. Indeed, this sort of applied and developmental work accounts for the great bulk of our national R&D effort, both public and private, and it is perfectly appropriate to judge its worth in terms of the direct economic and social benefits it will bring.

What I am concerned about is the remaining one-eighth of U.S. research, that which is basic in character. The goal of this work is to expand our knowledge of life and our universe without regard to specific applications.

Consequently, basic research

may seem to be an aimless, free-floating indulgence, yet its product is an expanding web of knowledge containing the seeds of future applications and future success in technology. It is the vital precursor to such practical scientific applications as developing synthetic fuel, or finding a cure for cancer, or improving economic productivity.

To illustrate the critical relationship between the two types of research, suppose the nation had declared "war" on polio in the 1920s, seeking a quick fix to a major problem. Today we would boast a magnificent technology in iron lungs, powered, wheel chairs and other chilling appliances that were our only answers to that disease until the 1950s.

Only after research of the most basic kind had brought to light the viral origin of the disease was it possible to develop the Salk and Sabin vaccines, which have proved so effective. Clearly, what we can realistically hope to achieve with our technology at any given moment is hardly constrained by the availability of fundamental knowledge. Unless we continually expand this knowledge, we will find our potential for new and beneficial applications contracting before our eyes.

Consider those fanciful headlines again. The screwworm fly is a major cattle pest in the South and Southwestern United States. In the years of its unchallenged infestations, it exacted annual losses of hundreds of millions of dollars on the cattle industry. But the pest has an Achilles heel — its reproductive cycle. By releasing huge numbers of sterilized but otherwise viable insects on the wild population, it has been possible literally to "mate" the screwworm fly out of existence in large regions of the United States.

Before the Agriculture Department could launch its remarkable eradication effort, an extensive body of prior scientific knowledge had to be assembled. One important part was the discovery in the

1940s that insects could be sterile by X-rays. That discovery in an entirely different text — genetic experiments with fruit flies. Another part was gaging of data on the population sizes of various insects in the real state. Only after this found of prior knowledge was constriction could scientists predict with confidence that low-density populations of insect pests like the screwfly would be vulnerable to the sterile release method.

With respect to the second line I have concocted, scientific interest in the remarkable chimpanzees have displayed understanding and using linguistic symbols is largely fundamental to the present time, promising insight about the development of language as well as intelligence itself. It is already apparent that the v has important applications, may find many more, in help adult stroke victims reacquire gages.

To derive basic research projects like these as "academic con-gar" or to insist that all government-supported scientific inquiry has practical aim is simply to ignore deep linkage between basic research, technological advance and economic and social welfare.

Such a stance may seem to be minded and the essence of common sense in light of the harsh economic realities we face today, but hardly the basis of sound public policy. Such tunnel vision would simply foreclose our nation's full options and deprive it of a source of cultural, social and economic enrichment.

As we look into the future, clear that our national well-being going to depend on how wisely deal with the constraints of a world with real resources limited. The roots of that wisdom are to ing now and must be nurtured.

The writer is director of the National Science Foundation. He is this article for The Washington P.

هكذا من الاصل

Angry Breed of Traveler

Flight Attendants Stewing over Abuse by Passengers

By George Frank

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 — Flight attendants, once able to soothe nervous passengers with a friendly smile, say they are now flunk from a new and angry breed of travelers.

Anger, they say, has been building for years. It shows itself in abuse, interference with duties and outright attack. The concern about the airline industry's ability to seek civil penalties against passengers who assault attendants is growing.

"We know people are going to mouth off to flight attendants. That is part of the job and they are trained to handle it," said Mr. North, whose Washington-based law firm is handling more than two dozen assault cases for flight attendants. "And the sad thing is that passengers are not just putting their hands on flight attendants, they're terrorizing them," he said.

FAA statistics covering the last five years seem to bear out the growing anxieties of flight attendants. The enforcement actions and civil penalties against airlines, crew members, passengers and shippers are sprinkled with accounts of interference with flight attendants, assaults and even an account of indecent exposure.

Jerry Lavey, an FAA spokesman in Washington, said there were 75 violations of laws against interfering with crew members last year, some of which included assault. The maximum fine for such violations is \$1,000.

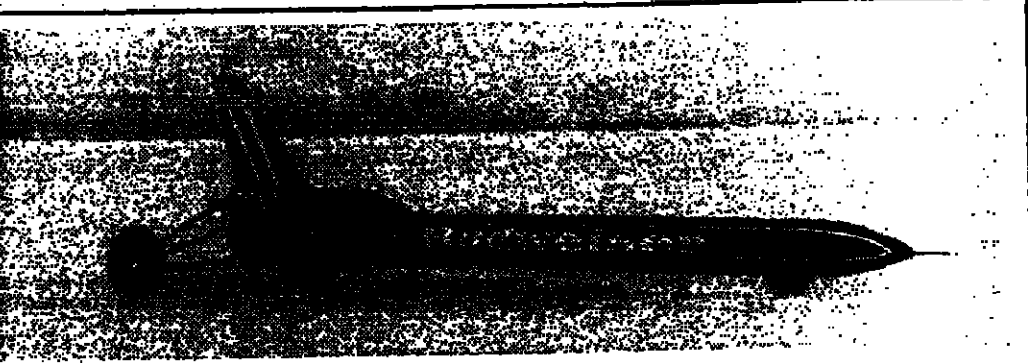
"As a general trend, the amount of abuse from passengers has really increased," said Richard Wagner, who deals with health and safety issues for the 7,000-member Independent Federation of Flight Attendants. The union represents flight attendants working for Trans World Airlines.

Mr. Wagner said the probable causes of the increased violence are lower fares, and a new class of airline passengers, one not aware of the "rights and wrongs" of air travel.

The 22,000-member Association of Flight Attendants retained the services of Mr. North's firm this year when it became apparent that the number of assaults was increasing and little was being done about them. Mr. North has discovered that:

- There appear to be as many assaults involving sober passengers as drunk ones.
- Just as many female passengers as males assault flight attendants.
- Well-known athletes from professional teams are notorious for their conduct on jetliners, including assault and battery on cabin attendants.

Mr. North said that the extent of abuse directed at flight attendants is growing. A spokesman said not to be quoted, by the complaints may be passengers' way of protesting raised workload.



Car and Driver: Record-Setters

Stan Barrett, at right, atop car in which he set a land-speed record Sunday at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. The Hydrogen peroxide-powered rocket car, above, hit 638.637 mph, bettering by 7 mph the 1970 mark set by Gary Gabelich.



Roy Larsen, 80, of Time Inc., Is Dead

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — Roy Larsen, 80, vice president of Time Inc. for 21 years and one of the most influential figures in the publishing empire, died at his home in Fairfield, Conn., yesterday.

Mr. Larsen was the only employee in the company's history given an exemption from mandatory retirement at 65. He worked at Time Inc. for his entire career, 56 years.

As sales chief, his most important executive role, Mr. Larsen's hand was in the circulation and business affairs of all the company's publications. The conglomerate's list of publications now includes People, Money and Sports Illustrated magazines, as well as the older magazines, Fortune, Life and Time.

But it was the early rapid growth of the weekly news magazine Time, Mr. Larsen said recently, that caused him and his two colleagues, Henry Luce and the Briton Hadden, the company's founders, to marvel.

After his graduation in 1921, Mr. Larsen worked for the New York Trust Co. But he hated banking

and was ready to do anything to escape it. The opportunity came from Luce and Hadden.

They were working on plans to start a different kind of news magazine. Being Yale men, they wanted a Harvard man to balance their team. Mr. Larsen was the natural choice for they had heard how he had brought prosperity to The Advocate.

Over the next year, Luce and Hadden raised \$86,000 among family, friends and Wall Street speculators. The first issue of Time magazine, dated March 3, 1923, went to 12,000 readers. They had been recruited by the first of a series of Mr. Larsen's direct-mail campaigns.

In 1929, after Hadden's death, Luce put Mr. Larsen in charge of the business management of Time Inc. In 1939, Mr. Larsen succeeded Luce as president of Time Inc. while Luce continued as editor in chief. Mr. Larsen also was publisher of Life magazine from 1936 to 1946.

News Analysis

Uncertainty on Eve of Swedish Vote

By Leonard Downie Jr.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (WP) — Sweden's subtle shift to the right, in which a majority of its voters favor breaking but not reversing the growth of its extensive and costly welfare state has thrown the country into political confusion.

Four major parties have made a variety of appeals across the political spectrum in the final weeks of campaigning for Sunday's national election.

On the right, the Conservatives, who have been gaining support steadily with their campaign promises to cut taxes and limit government power, are exhorting Swedes to "vote no to Socialism."

The Center Party has been speaking in ecological slogans and promising Swedes to protect the environment for their children. Some children are prominently pictured on the Center Party's campaign posters.

late 1960s and early 1970s, as their vote steadily eroded in successive elections.

In 1976, the Center Liberal and Conservative parties finally won just more than 30 percent of the vote and control of Parliament with their joint anti-Socialist theme. "It's time for a change" and late campaign scares about nuclear safety and a threatened takeover of private businesses by leftist labor unions.

The non-Socialist parties governed first for two years as a three-party coalition and then for nearly a year through the minority Liberal Party government of Mr. Ullsten.

They brought Sweden out of its recession and into a rapidly accelerating economic boom by involving the government more deeply in the economy than the Social Democrats ever dared.

The non-Socialist governments took over the failing shipbuilding industry, combined the largest steel companies into one corporation with the government as a partner, and took an important role in the direction of the big wood pulp and paper firm. Their subsidies for these ailing industries and the creation of replacements for lost jobs created an unprecedented budget deficit.

The results of the latest opinion polls, made public last weekend, reveal a growing independence among voters. While support for the Social Democrats remains at a relatively low level for them of 43 percent, support for the minor parties, including the Communists, rose to a potentially disruptive 10 percent, and allegiances fluctuated widely among the three big non-Socialist parties.

The big gains on the right in the opinion polls have been scored by the Conservatives for Moderate Coalition Party, as they have called themselves for a decade. They hit a campaign high of 19 percent support in last weekend's poll, compared to the 15 percent of the vote they won in 1976.

By election day, however, the disarray among the non-Socialists and the rise in minor parties could put the Social Democrats — with silent support of the Communists — back into power by default. Although their popularity has not budged above the hard-core 43 percent in the campaign polls, the machinery of the party organization and its labor union foundation can be counted on to turn out that vote.

Opposing politicians credit the Social Democratic leader, former Premier Olof Palme, with wisely changing his campaign tactics. In 1976, according to post-election analyses, Mr. Palme hurt his party with what voters saw as an intellectual arrogance, especially in television interviews and debates.

"We're seeing a different Palme this year," said an observer. "He has stayed out of the spotlight to travel the entire country, shaking hands in old folks' homes and hospitals, humbling himself."

Mr. Palme is running for his political life. If the Social Democrats lose again after three previous elections in which the size of their vote has shrunk, he is liable to be replaced as party leader at the 1981 party convention.

Pope Plans Plea At Drogheda to End Terrorism

DUBLIN, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Irish Catholic leaders expect Pope John Paul II to use a visit to the town of Drogheda later this month for a speech condemning violence and terrorism — and not just in Northern Ireland.

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich — the primate of Ireland, in whose archdiocese Drogheda lies — appealed yesterday for Catholics in Northern Ireland to "put across the border" to make the pope's visit there Sept. 29 a "unique occasion."

Drogheda, which is 30 miles from Northern Ireland in County Louth on the Boyne River and 25 miles north of Dublin, is the closest the pope was expected to get to the border.

In 1649 Cromwell's invading army stormed the town and slaughtered every man, woman and child. It was the beginning of a general massacre of the Irish and the settlement of Ulster by Protestants.

Church leaders said that the pope would not confine his comments to the violence in Northern Ireland. "His appeal will be a universal one," a bishop said.

Kenya, Somalia To Open Talks

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — The presidents of Kenya and Somalia will open talks here today in an attempt to resolve a territorial dispute, the Saudi press agency reported.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre arrived in the Saudi summer capital yesterday following a Saudi initiative, the agency said. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz will attend the talks, the agency said.

Relations between Kenya and Somalia have been strained since guerrillas in northeastern Kenya fought from 1964 to 1967 in an attempt to transfer the ethnically Somali area to the Somali republic.

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Art in France

Recent Rauschenbergs
In a Toulon Museum

By Michael Gibson

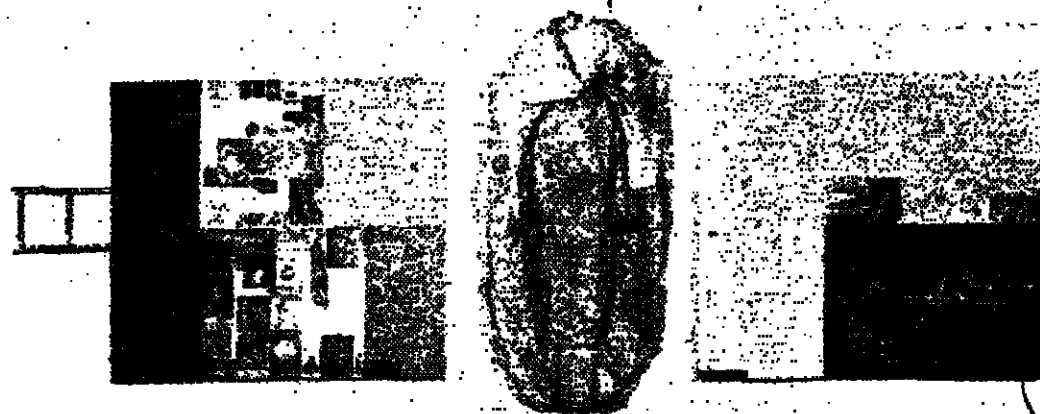
Toulon, France (IHT) — The city of Toulon is one of the countless provincial French towns where culture amounts to bowls and the movies — and it is a French Navy port, to boot — so it is rather startling to learn that the city fathers have decided to set up a collection of contemporary art and to pay for it with city funds.

The museum, at 20 Boulevard Leclerc, is a funny turn-of-the-century building with arches and cupolas and caryatids along with palm trees in the front courtyard. The founding fathers, whoever they were, made up a list of great artists in various disciplines (including numismatics) and inscribed their names, with occasional mistakes in spelling, on the wall of the main hall. However, the new curator, Marie-Claude Beaud, is very much of the late 1970s and has started the not always promising job of giving the place a face lift.

For one thing, she decided, entrance would be free. Then, to set the style somewhat, she opened this

summer with two shows, one, a subtle blend of erudition and tongue-in-cheek, devoted to portraits from the museum collection, and the second to recent works by Robert Rauschenberg.

The portrait collection, while no great trove, has some amusing items, and all of them appear to have been brought out of some long exile in the attic. Indeed the catalog states that an important amount of restoration is required and that the most damaged pieces are not on display. A curiously modern, plaster bust by Rodin is no doubt the major artistic find, but the other items are of historical and social interest for various reasons. The chief justification is they reveal how people saw themselves or wanted to be seen: the "Gentleman Playing With His Dog" by Francois de Troy (1645-1730), or the portrait by Toulon-born Simon Julien of his parents (1735-1800) are good examples from a show of 50 paintings, two sculptures and 25 photos.



Rauschenberg's "White Knuckle Celestial Raft," in Toulon.

Rauschenberg is represented by six recent works and there is naturally a lot to fill in for those who walk into this not entirely cheery provincial museum and come across the half-dozen large constructions that include an inflatable rubber raft, pale rubbings of magazine photos assembled with no visible coherence and sundry other objects. It is all nonchalant in an American way that appears practically incomprehensible in the present context of the high ugly ceiling, exuberant sculptures that grow out of the walls of the original building and peep over the neutral surfaces that have been set up to hang the pictures. That odd contrast belongs rather to the realm of Steinberg than to that of Rauschenberg's slick, nonselective eclecticism, especially if one bears in mind the palm trees.

"Portraits" runs to April 30 next year, Rauschenberg to Sept. 23.

The Picasso Museum at Antibes is honoring Hans Hartung with a show of works ranging from 1962 to the present and including some 20 ceramics done in 1972. The ceramics are new to me and do not appear to have been shown until now. They are flat rectangular surfaces with irregular shapes and bearing imprints and colors that are sometimes characteristically Hartung, and sometimes somewhat

novel departures from what we are accustomed to seeing. The rest of the exhibition is a survey of the various techniques Hartung has used in recent years for his large paintings: the gestural incisions that bring out the white of the canvas against a colored ground, the blown clouds of pigment, mainly black, and the broad strokes of color on a uniform ground. Predominant tones are a cold blue, an acid yellow and a hard black. Hartung, now 75, went through various phases in his artistic career, but he has remained faithful throughout to his early independent experiments with non-representational art that began in 1922. (To Sept. 16).

Photography Scene

PARIS — La photographie fantastique, FNAC-Forum des Halles, Paris 4, to Nov. 3.

Group art shows have always been a hot headache for their organizers and they fail more often than not. This time a collection of artists could not produce a cohesive idea of what fantasy really is for the human mind. Most of the authors and most of the pictures deal just in fantasies about women, young, old, beautiful, less beautiful, dressed and mostly undressed. The quality of photographs is unequal, and al-

though there are a few that are outstanding, the majority are drowned in mediocrity.

Photographie Lithuanienne, FNAC, 136 Rue de Rennes, Paris 6, to Oct. 13.

Another group exhibition proves that these shows can be successful through good editing and cohesive choice of items. We are introduced to the photography of Lithuania, unknown to the Western public, but not without qualities.

Most of the authors are concerned about the social impact of their pictures and they tend to fall into a Soviet social realist style, but the choice of subjects is successful. This exhibition tells us also about the life in Lithuania and its documentary value is as great as its impact as art.

Images From Elsewhere (NASA/Light), Galerie Delphine, 13, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Sept. 14.

A collection of pictures taken from trips to the moon has great documentary value. The pictures taken by different astronauts vary in quality but they reveal human

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Opera in Berlin

The Titanic Sinks Again — to Che

By Paul Moor

BERLIN Sept. 10 (IHT) — Prodigal musical theater can claim to have enjoyed the spontaneous, shouting ovations accorded "The Sinking of the Titanic" by Wilhelm Dieter Siebert, an unexpected hit at the Berlin Festival, which commissioned it.

The music, per se, is relatively little to do with that success. Principal credit must go to Winfried Bau-

ermeister, who with unfettered inventiveness has staged the thing alongside the Deutsche Oper Berlin, at various locations inside it (excepting the stage and auditorium), and finally behind it. Martin Rupperecht has turned the opera house itself into the Titanic, and has provided stylishly rich costumes for its passengers, who, in first class, include such folksy types as Molly Brown, Benjamin Guggenheim, the John Jacob Astors, and the Isidor Strausses of Macy's.

Caspar Richter conducts as jannily as the nautical game and his musicians sport so what about Wilhelm Siebert? Well, he has a bass as a jazz clarinetist, plus instruction from professor Oskar Sala, Joe and Wolfgang Fortner. He experimented with jazz and, in 1965 (at the a he helped found the av. Gruppe Neue Musik Berlin) of his works, including Bond Oratorio (196 "Frankenstein, The New ce" (1974) imply a date pop orientation. The Ti preoccupied him at les 1971, when he unveiled a work for solo violin and p which bore the same tit now given his new "opera."

Mr. Siebert has written libretto — in close con- one must conjecture, with erfriend, since it has the areas (in Peter Brook's p "empty spaces") of this building so specifically Overall, the libretto works in detail, unfortunately, in the two-dimensional subdi old New Masses cartoon at maturity of the outraged i who has just begun to dis infinite gamut of unjusti- vable of tears.

Mr. Siebert rather v work as "socially critical," ly documentation about iniquitous deeds of the not ons amply represented Titanic's first-class passer and Mr. Siebert, had, in opportunity to do so aesthetically impressive v sinking Titanic as a th symbol of that day's capit al structure.

Unfortunately, his oversi social outlook as manifest (the richer the wickeder, the the more saintly) leaves bi- quate to that task. Neither hesitate — admittedly — to documentary fact where chooses to maintain so contradictory.

Musically he has conco odd pastiche of dodecaphony, song, ragtime, waltzes — ev tuals. The performers inv audience in the proceeding ing as to dance with them the ball the officers hope "ness as from the collector has occurred. Even as the continues, the crew direct groups, towards the lifeboa ing us through the very b the building (engine-room age), with wounded lying a way. Finally, in the rear o we live through the Titi ing, including emergency fir

All in all, it is an extrac- tacular and at times a ing and moving experience quets to all the performers tunately too numerous to si here, but most of all to V Bauernfeind for a product will not soon forget.

Records

Born-Again Dylan Shows Top Form

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Bob Dylan has been born again. Artistically for the umpteenth time, and, if we are to believe his own words, biblically as well.

His new album "Slow Train Coming" (CBS) has a cross on the front and the back of the jacket, and there are too many words like

the Lord, faith, crucified, Jesus, belief, Heaven, Hell and the devil to be coincidental.

He takes the popular tight, laid-back "Dire Straights" sound (that grew out of his own work), and gives it heavy doses of reggae, the blues and gospel. Gospel was secularized by Aretha Franklin and other gospel-oriented soul singers, and now, of all people, white, Jew-

ish Bob Dylan, idol of hippies, is the one to reconsecrate it.

They are mostly love songs. Some stanzas might be either to a woman or God. His feeling for ambiguity has never been sharper. His voice has never been more expressive. There are some good old Dylan protest lines. Production quality is exquisite. His poetry has never been tighter.

A few excerpts: "Precious Angel, under the sun, how was I to know, you'd be the one . . ." "Don't know which is worse, doing your own thing or being cool . . ."

"You got gangsters in power and lawbreakers making the rules . . ." "Like a thief in the night, he'll replace wrong with right . . ." In order to dream, you gotta still be asleep. When you can't wake up, and you know it's too worthless to be sold . . ."

Convenience of Conversion

Of course, we should not overlook the convenience of being born again. It got Charles Colson off light, kept Eldridge Cleaver out of jail and it's going to open up an immense new market for Dylan. The entire Bible Belt, that must make double-platinum right there. Who's he going after next, the Chinese?

He even seems to make a blatant play for the super-patriotic trade. All that foreign oil, controlling America's future from Amsterdam and Paris.

That may be unkind. There are always so many ways to interpret Dylan. "Slow Train Coming" could also be a work of fiction. He might only be portraying — born-again Christians (convincingly, it must be admitted), as novelists will put themselves in the skins of characters who are quite different from themselves.

That may be unrealistic. Robert Allen Zimmerman has probably simply been born again. If so, he is already a master evangelist.

On the Arts Agenda

Janine Weidel, Photographers' Gallery, 8 Great Newport Street, London WC2, Sept. 13 to Oct. 7. Ron Serlin, La Ruche Gallery, 136 Gloucester Avenue, London, to Sept. 28. Paul Strand, Kunsthaus, Heimplatz 1, Zurich, to Sept. 30.

COLOGNE — The season of the Cologne Opera will open Sept. 14 with a new production of "Die Frau Ohne Schatten," with John Pritchard conducting and with stage direction, sets and costumes by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. The cast will have Ingrid Bjoerck and Carol Mahall alternating as Desdemona. German director Siegfried Borisk's wife for the first time, Robert Schalkovsky as the Emperor and Walter Berry as

Borisk. Other performances this season scheduled for Sept. 19, 23, 26 and 27.

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, September 11, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

For Stable Oil Supply Iran Urges Japan to Finish Project

Sept. 10 — Iran's President Bazargan has urged Japan to "sincerely" finish a petrochemical project in Bandar Shapur, Japan's last for trade and industry, he said. Mr. Bazargan said the project would provide Japan with a stable oil supply.

Iran's \$3.5-billion contract to build an annual ethylene capacity of 300,000 tons, about 85 percent completed, was originally scheduled to start in 1971. However, the project has been suspended since the Islamic revolution last year.

Iran's chemical industry, which has a 50-year history in the project with Japan-controlled National Chemical Corp., the other partner, has been suspended since the Islamic revolution last year.

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News and Notes

Imperial Group Ltd. is offering \$630 million to acquire Howard Johnson's, Britain's sixth largest company, is offering \$28 in cash for each of Howard Johnson's 22.5 million common shares. The U.S. restaurant and lodging chain, the nation's sixth largest, would continue to operate as a separate company at its present location under its present management. Chairman Howard Johnson called the bid "an opportunity which was in the best interests of shareholders," adding that "I enthusiastically support this proposal." With annual sales of \$555 million last year, the chain has over 1,000 restaurants in 40 U.S. states, Canada, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas and operates more than 500 motor lodges with nearly 60,000 rooms in the United States and Canada. Imperial, primarily involved in tobacco, food, beer and other alcoholic beverages, paper, board and plastics, owns some 5,500 pubs, 30 residential hotels and a small number of factory restaurants that operate within its food division. Payment will be provided from either Imperial's existing resources or from additional loan facilities, or a combination of the two, the company says.

Cooper Laboratories is selling a portion of the assets of its internal medicine business to a subsidiary of Schering AG for \$90 million cash. An earlier letter of intent to sell the assets to the West German firm for \$85 million was altered with the inclusion of an additional facility. Cooper says the business is selling accounts for about 23 percent of total sales. The facilities being sold are manufacturing plants at Wayne, N.J., and St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and a research and administrative center at Cedar Knolls, N.J. Cooper will retain an interest in its new anti-asthmatic drug, now being clinically tested. Schering will have exclusive patent rights to market the drug worldwide and will pay Cooper a 7-percent royalty on sales. In return, Schering will have exclusive patent rights to market the drug worldwide and will pay Cooper a 7-percent royalty on sales. In return, Schering will have exclusive patent rights to market the drug worldwide and will pay Cooper a 7-percent royalty on sales.

Earnings of Thyssen have improved, the steel group reports without giving specific figures. Worldwide external group sales were up 8 percent to 18.4 billion Deutsche marks in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 while overall turnover, including inter-company sales, climbed 7 percent to 23 billion DM. This had "a positive effect" on earnings in the first three quarters and the "improved earnings situation continued to mark the fourth quarter," the company adds.

Alliance of America, a unit of West Germany's Allianz Versicherungs AG, has bought a 36-percent share of Fidelity Union Life Insurance Co. in a transaction valued at about \$370 million. The West German insurance concern has agreed to buy 1.83 million Fidelity common shares for \$72.50 a share.

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Oils Push Prices Up On Active Big Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — Merger speculation and oil wells continued to capture investor interest as New York Stock Exchange prices edged higher today in active trading.

Analysts said there was little in the news to account for the gain. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.73 to 876.88 and advanced led declines 767 to 672 as turnover slowed to 33.11 million shares.

During the session, the Commerce Department said retail sales rose 0.7 percent in August from July to a seasonally adjusted \$72.79 billion. The rise matched July's and compared with a 0.2-percent decline in June.

Active Gulf Oil gained one to 34, continuing to be helped by news its Canadian affiliate holds a stake in the Kopsanor well in the Beaufort Sea.

Mobil added 1 1/2 to 47 1/2 in active trading after a subsidiary found oil off Indonesia.

Howard Johnson topped the active list, climbing 4 1/2 to 22 1/2 and Imperial group was unchanged at 2 1/2 on the American Stock Exchange after Imperial group offered to acquire Howard Johnson for \$28 a share.

In other news, Holiday Inns and Harrah's directors said they have approved their merger which involves cash and stock valued at about \$300 million. It is subject to shareholder approval. Harrah's shareholders will receive the equivalent value of \$35.50 of Holiday Inn's common stock for each share of Harrah's common.

Uniroyal said it completed an agreement under which Stride Rite acquired the product lines and certain assets of Uniroyal's domestic footwear business for about \$6 million.

Among companies that increased their dividends, Charming Shoppes increased its quarterly payment to 0.4 cents while Talcort Associates increased its semiquarterly payout to 2 1/2 cents.

The Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn and soybeans closed substantially higher and oats higher.

McMoran Oil Unit Has 'Significant' Find

METAIRIE, La., Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — A unit of McMoran Oil & Gas has discovered "significant accumulations" of oil and gas in the Louisiana, the company said today.

McMoran did not specify the amounts discovered from four wells that are located about 165 miles southwest of New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico.

McMoran Offshore Exploration found the accumulations at depths of between 2,050 and 4,950 feet, but no flow tests have been made.

Meanwhile, Mobil Oil announced an oil discovery by Mobil Exploration Indonesia in a new Sumatra offshore block in Indonesia. The test well flowed oil 40-degrees API crude at about 4,000 barrels a day from a depth of 5,100 feet. The well, drilled in 300 feet of water to a total depth of about 5,700 feet is located 70 miles northeast of the Arun gas field.

Mobil Discovery

Further drilling will be necessary to determine the size of the find, the company said.

Mobil Exploration Indonesia drilled the well under a production-sharing agreement with Pertamina, the Indonesian national oil and gas company.

In Canada, Bluewater Oil & Gas said press reports last week (H.T. Sept. 7) of a previously reported oil well in Plymouth Township, Lambton County, Ontario "has given exaggerated importance to a six-month old discovery which can't be justified on the basis of present information."

The reports said that Bluewater said it "has made the first significant oil discovery in Ontario in seven years." But Bluewater says the assertion is not based on any statements made or authorized by the company.

Bluewater said it is now producing oil from the Bluewater-True-Fitzgerald 5/19-vi well. That well is currently flowing about 150 barrels daily from perforations between 2,394 and 2,406 feet.

Bluewater has a 12.5-percent working interest in the well and an estimated 18.75-percent interest in the 230-acre reef prospect. Additional seismic work is underway and further drilling will begin after the seismic is completed, it said.

Norway in Guider Loan

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ) — Norway is making a private placement outside the Netherlands of up to 100 million guilders (about \$50.4 million) in five-year notes bearing a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and issued at a price of 99 1/2. Algemeine Bank reported today.

Trustcor International Bond Fund

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Notice is hereby given that a distribution of U.S. \$4.33 per unit has been declared on the units of Trustcor International Bond Fund payable on August 29, 1979, to unitholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1979.

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—Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, West Bay Street, Nassau, The Bahamas

—Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited, Cardinal Avenue, Georgetown, Cayman

U.S. Rates Headed Higher

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — U.S. short-term interest rates, which hit record levels last week, are headed still higher. And for the first time in the current upswing in rates, U.S. borrowers are beginning to worry that money may not be available — no matter how high rates go.

These pessimistic views emerged late last week as leading commercial banks raised their prime rates to a record 12 1/4 percent and as Treasury bill rates moved as high as 10 1/2 percent.

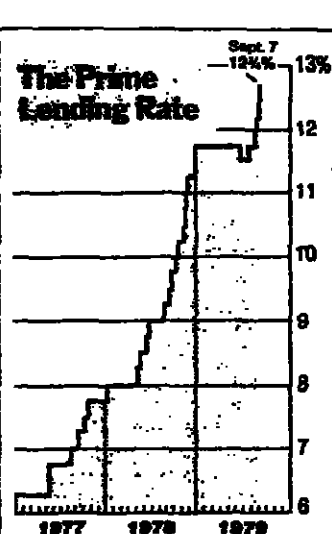
Loan demand, rapid growth of the nation's money supply, weakness of the dollar in foreign-exchange trading and double-digit inflation all contributed to the nearly unanimous view that interest rates would continue to rise. Some money-market economists predicted a 13-percent prime rate — the official rate banks charge their best corporate customers — by the end of this week.

"Quite reasonably," said Donald Maude, research director at Merrill Lynch Government Securities, "participants are anticipating firming in Federal Reserve policy and higher interest rates over the weeks immediately ahead."

13% by Friday

Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers predicted an increase in the prime rate in the next week or two, and Elliott Platt of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette indicated that he expected a 13-percent prime rate by Friday.

By the credit market's reasoning, the Fed must try to curb growth of the money supply if it is to dampen



inflation. Last week, money-supply expansion continued unabated, loan demand surged and wholesale prices were shown as having soared at a 14.4-percent annual rate in August.

The basic M-1 money supply, currency in circulation plus deposits in checking accounts, expanded at a 7.3-percent annual rate over the past four weeks. The broader M-2, which also includes some savings deposits, grew at an 11.2-percent rate.

"Further pressure on private rates can be expected," particularly since the chairman of the Fed indicated in Congressional questioning last week that short-term interest rates are likely to rise higher because the Fed has to confine the growth of the money supply in order to get a handle on inflation," Mr. Kaufman said.

While the recent record expansion of corporate bank loans probably reflects the need to finance expanding inventories, until the heavy borrowing drops off, neither the Fed nor participants in the credit markets "will be satisfied that rates have reached levels that dampen inflationary pressures," Chase notes.

Despite the high cost of funds, until now, there has been no "credit crunch" with potential borrowers unable to find the funds they want, no matter what interest rate.

Last week, however, the assumption that credit would continue to be readily available appeared to crack. "Market participants," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., "suddenly are not so sure. The Federal Reserve is beginning to be taken more seriously."

value of the U.S. dollar. Overseas interests "react to everything whether it is rational or irrational," she added.

The current situation "makes policy formulation very difficult" because there is "no clearly right policy to follow" in terms of monetary decisions, she said. It is likely Congress will "propose some sort of offsetting fiscal policy" as the unemployment rate rises, she said, particularly "when the employment rate starts to go down."

She said she would not be surprised to see Congress propose a \$25-to-\$30-billion tax cut, including a payroll-tax cut and accelerated depreciation provisions. With a tax cut, she added, "we may get a more favorable recovery."

In terms of monetary policy, Mrs. Teeters noted that "anything that we do now is probably going to have its major impact in January or February."

Presidential press secretary Jody Powell said today the White House still expects inflation to moderate despite last month's 1.2-percent rise in producer prices for finished goods. However, Mr. Powell said the administration does not expect inflation to reach an acceptable level by the end of the year.

For Energy, Employment, EMS

51 reasons to talk to us first.

Merger & Acquisition transactions completed January 1, 1978 to August 15, 1979
(Client Company Listed First)

Acme Rivet and Machine Corp. acquired by Elco Industries, Inc. \$12,000,000	Corenco Corporation acquired by Canadian Pacific Investments Limited \$13,000,000	Humana, Inc. acquisition of American Medicorp, Inc. \$301,000,000	Redland Braas Corporation acquisition of Season-all Industries, Inc. \$29,000,000
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. acquisition of LaSalle National Bank \$82,000,000	Diamond Shamrock Corporation acquisition of Falcon Seaboard Inc. \$260,000,000	The LTV Corporation merger with Lykes Corporation \$146,000,000	Rowan Companies, Inc. acquisition of remaining 50% interest in Rowan International, Inc. and Rowandril, Inc. from Armco Inc. \$48,000,000
Alliance Tool & Die Corporation acquired by The Gleason Works \$21,000,000	Dravo Corporation acquisition of Southern Industries Corporation \$58,000,000	Maremont Corporation acquired by Swiss Aluminium Ltd. \$168,000,000	Rust Craft Greeting Cards, Inc. acquired by Ziff Corporation \$89,000,000
ALZA Corporation acquisition of controlling interest by Ciba-Geigy Corporation \$30,000,000	Drilling Tools, Inc. acquired by Petrolane Incorporated \$23,000,000	Medfield Corporation acquired by National Medical Enterprises, Inc. \$25,000,000	Skaggs Companies, Inc. acquisition of American Stores Company \$311,000,000
AMAX Inc. disposition of certain assets of Amax Forest Products Incorporated not disclosed	Eaton Corporation acquisition of Cutler-Hammer, Inc. \$378,000,000	Nationale-Nederlanden N.V. acquisition of Life Insurance Company of Georgia \$360,000,000	Southern Pacific Company acquisition of Tigor \$258,000,000
Austral Oil Company acquired by The Superior Oil Company \$170,000,000	First National Stores Inc. merger with Pic-N-Pay Supermarkets, Inc. \$42,000,000	National Homes Corporation acquisition of National Homes Acceptance Corporation by Lomas & Nettleton Financial Corporation \$39,000,000	Spillers Limited acquisition of Modern Maid Food Products, Inc. \$20,000,000
Bacardi Group acquisition of minority shareholders' interests by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited \$45,000,000	The Flintkote Company acquisition of controlling interest in Hajoca Corporation by Panda Star Corporation \$10,000,000	Neisner Brothers, Inc. acquired by Ames Department Stores, Inc. \$14,000,000	Thriftway Leasing Company acquired by Interway Corporation \$12,000,000
Borg-Warner Corporation acquisition of Baker Industries, Inc. \$119,000,000	Flying Diamond Oil Corporation acquired by Bow Valley Industries, Ltd. \$122,000,000	Nestlé S.A. acquisition of Alcon Laboratories, Inc. \$263,000,000	Tropicana Products, Inc. acquired by Beatrice Foods Co. \$488,000,000
Brunswick Corporation acquisition of Vapor Corporation \$90,000,000	Gannett Co., Inc. acquisition of Combined Communications Corporation \$338,000,000	Newhall Land & Farming Company acquisition of Magic Mountain by GSC/Six Flags Corp. \$53,000,000	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation acquisition of Aspen Skiing Corporation \$49,000,000
Burdock, Inc. acquired by AGA AB \$34,000,000	General Foods Corporation acquisition of substantial minority interest in Simmenthal, S.p.A. \$8,000,000	Orion Capital Corporation acquisition of Security Insurance Group from Textron, Inc. \$63,000,000	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation acquisition of Pebble Beach Corporation \$65,000,000
Continental Illinois Properties acquired by National Coal Board (U.K.) Pension Fund \$144,000,000	Great Southern Corporation acquired by NLT Corporation \$285,000,000	Philip Morris Incorporated acquisition of The Seven-Up Company \$516,000,000	United Agri Products Group acquired by ConAgra, Inc. \$20,000,000
Cooper Industries, Inc. acquisition of Gardner-Denver Company \$630,000,000	Halliburton Company acquisition of NUS Corporation \$8,000,000	RCA Corporation acquisition of RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. by Pacific Power & Light Company \$200,000,000	UOP, Inc. acquired by The Signal Companies, Inc. \$120,000,000
	Harvey Hubbell, Incorporated acquisition of The Ohio Brass Company \$55,000,000	Redland Braas Corporation acquisition of Automated Building Components, Inc. \$27,000,000	Ups 'N Downs, Inc. acquired by Tootal Limited \$20,000,000

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During the first seven months of 1979 alone we participated in 28 completed transactions with a total value of \$4 billion. In addition, we are presently in the process of closing 21 transactions, which have been announced, with a total value of over \$2 billion.

This is a continuation of our earlier involvement in some of the

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We think our record in mergers and acquisitions speaks for itself. It is just one of the reasons why our firm's earnings this year will be the highest in our 128 year history.

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Art Buchwald

The Credibility Gap

WASHINGTON — By now most people know the story about the president and the rabbit. For those who don't, it seems the president of the United States was out in a fishing boat and was attacked by a ferocious rabbit. The president splashed his oar at the rabbit and drove it away.

When he got back to shore he told his White House staff about the incident, but they wouldn't believe him.

Now if this were just the story of a president and a bunny it would be none of the public's business. But the tale does have political implications and it says quite a bit about Mr. Carter's way of running the White House.



Buchwald

In previous administrations it is hard to imagine anybody on the president's staff doubting the word of his boss.

If President Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy or even Nixon had said they had been attacked by a rabbit on a pond a staffer's reaction would have been "Thank God you're safe, Mr. President." Or in the case of President Johnson, Jack Valenti or Joe Califano would have said, "Please tell us about it, sir, and don't leave out one detail."

Even Gerry Ford's staff would have taken the chief executive at his word.

But such was not the case with President Carter. When he got back to shore with what he thought was a good tale to recount, his people refused to believe him.

As far as it could be learned not

one person said, "Well done, Mr. President. That rabbit will think twice next time before he attacks the leader of the most powerful country in the world," or "If this doesn't show you can row and hit a rabbit at the same time, nothing will."

Instead he found nothing but skepticism when he related the story amongst his advisers and friends. Some insisted that rabbits could not swim other doubted that, even if they could swim, they would attack a person holding an oar in his hand. Still others showed by their silence just how far morale in the administration had declined.

It is rumored that Ham Jordan had even considered giving everyone who worked for Mr. Carter a loyalty test to find out who believed the president's bunny story and who didn't.

President Carter, who never shows his emotions, was crestfallen. The credibility of the presidency had reached such a low point, even when Mr. Carter said he had been attacked by a swimming rabbit, no one would take him at his word. Mr. Carter chalked it up to the malaise in the country that had now infected even his own staff.

Fortunately for Mr. Carter, a White House photographer, who was on a bluff overlooking the pond, had taken a picture of the battle. Carter showed the picture to his staff, who studied it, but they were still skeptical. Someone said, "It's an animal but how do we know it is a rabbit?"

For the first time since he took office Mr. Carter stopped smiling. He ordered Jody Powell to blow up that part of the photo that highlighted the thing on the water. Then he called in the staff again.

"Well, is it a rabbit or isn't it?" They finally decided by a vote of 5 to 4 that it was a rabbit. Jody Powell, who voted with the majority, went ahead and released the story.

Thus the country was assured that a president who had promised Americans when he took office that he would never lie to them had once again kept his word.

But the real question that goes begging is: "Why wouldn't Mr. Carter's people believe him in the first place?"

A Visit to the Old Lady

By Sandra Salmons

LONDON (IHT) — The Old Lady in Threadneedle Street does not like to be surprised, and uninvited guests are politely shown the door by her top-hatted, pink frock-coated gatekeepers. But the Bank of England — whose seal, of Britannia guarding a moneybag, is believed to be the source of the title of Old Lady — does organize tours, and each year several thousand privileged visitors are allowed a glimpse of the Old Lady's long and colorful past.

Incorporated by royal charter in 1694, the bank boasts among its relics the book in which its earliest shareholders, mostly London merchants, wrote their names and the amounts of money they placed in accounts. The total subscription of £1.2 million was the Bank of England's initial capital, which — as its punctilious records show — its 19-member staff lent to William and Mary, the ruling monarchs, for their war against France.

'Like Woolworth's'

"The hard-headed merchants could see that it was a good investment," says Eric Kelly, curator of the bank's museum, a large, high-domed room in the innermost sanctum. With a lively sense of the institution's history, the 28-year-old Kelly points out that it was not until 1946 that the bank was nationalized. "Before that we were on the stock exchange, just like Woolworth's," he says.

The bank's start-up capital was also recorded on a set of "tallies," the long hazelwood sticks that were used in most financial transactions before 1700. Sticks were notched according to the size of the debt — in pounds, shillings, pence and even halfpennies — and then split lengthwise so that both creditor and debtor had a record. As the wood grains on the halves had to match, this method prevented a creditor from adding a notch to his half, or a debtor from producing a counterfeit tally.

The bank has preserved its first tallies in its museum but, as

literacy increased in the 1800s, most sticks were destroyed. The Exchequer incinerated its tallies in 1834 in Westminster Palace and, it is believed, inadvertently started the fire that burned down the Houses of Parliament.

Other historical curiosities earn interest at the bank's museum. Among the 18th-century shareholders were George and Martha Washington. Martha having inherited stock upon the death of her first husband, the museum has on display a letter written by the Washingtons in 1770, instructing the bank to pay the dividends into their London account. The bank paid the dividends throughout the Revolutionary War, Kelly says, and the

Washingtons later decided to sell the shares.

Among the museum's impressive collection of early silver is a one-gallon tankard that also has a U.S. connection. Originally a gift from Queen Mary to a Dutch seaman for saving her husband's life, the tankard later turned up in the household of J.P. Morgan, the U.S. financier. In his will, Morgan left the tankard to the bank.

As the bank is also Britain's gold repository, the museum has on display a century-old bullion balance that was used until only a few years ago, when more modern weighing methods were introduced. Although the bank refuses to disclose the amount of bullion

it holds, its three acres of underground vaults — the smallest of which is known as "the petty cash" — are filled with the gold of Britain and a number of other countries. The bullion is stacked only three feet high to distribute the weight and prevent it from crashing through the floor.

Courtroom Tour

While few visitors are allowed to inspect the gold vaults, the bank tour does include a visit to the "parlors" — the area containing the office of the governor of the bank and the "courtroom" in which the bank's court, or board of directors, sits every Thursday. The courtroom, decorated in gilt and marble and lit with chandeliers, has the original columns and doors of the early building. One unlikely note among the profiles of monarchs that adorn the walls is a weathervane from 1806. The vane evokes an era when the bank, dependent on the importation of Spanish dollars for its silver coins, anxiously watched for a wind from the East that permitted the ships to sail up the Thames and unload their precious cargo.

On Thursdays, when the bank's court is about to sit, the senior gatekeeper equips himself with his staff, a descendant of a weapon used to shoo beggars and stray dogs from the door. During banking hours of 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. he also wears a bicorne hat and a scarlet robe with gold tassels, which he is allowed to take off in the "very special" moment that the temperature reaches 70 degrees.

The bank building itself is relatively new, having been rebuilt on its historic site in 1924, but the parlors — plushly carpeted and hung with draperies — suggest a stately home and faithfully reproduce a Victorian ambience.

The Bank of England offers free 45-minute tours on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, and 90-minute tours, including a film, every weekday afternoon. To apply for either tour, write to the bank, enclosing a letter of introduction from your own personal banker.



Senior gatekeeper (right) and colleague.

PEOPLE: Ruth Gordon, Betty

"Taxi" and "Lou Grant" won Emmys for the best comedy and dramatic weekly shows of the year and "Roots: The Next Generation" won the award for best limited series to cap the 31st annual Emmy awards for television excellence. Actors Carroll O'Connor ("All in the Family") and Peter Strauss ("The Jericho Mile") won awards for best actors in comedy, drama and limited series respectively. The winning actress in drama was Mariette Hartley ("The Incredible Hulk").

Ruth Gordon came away winner for best actress in a comedy series for "Taxi" and Betty Davis for best actress in a limited series or special for her role in "Strangers: The Story of a Mother and Daughter." The Emmy awards, from the Pasadena Civic Auditorium, was highlighted by a tribute five from the White House by President Carter to three television newsmen killed while covering news events. The newsmen were Donah Harris and Robert Brown, of NBC, who were killed in Cambodia last year, and Bill Stewart, of ABC, who was slain during the civil war in Nicaragua this year.

Prince Reza Pahlavi, son of the exiled Shah of Iran, has been admitted to Williams College in Williamstown, Mass. Admissions director Philip Smith said that the 19-year-old prince would arrive on campus later this fall as a special student and eventually become a member of the Class of 1983. The college is in a quiet town of 8,500 in the rural northwest corner of the state. Dean Daniel O'Connor said the relatively isolated location was an obvious factor in the family's choice of a college for the prince.

Ivan Bright, 65, of Hope, Ark., recently lost out on a chance to win a \$10,000 prize for growing a 200-pound watermelon, but he still may get a cash reward and the television appearance for the melon. Hope's Advertising and Tourism Commission offered the cash during its annual Big Melon Festival. The prize was to go to the person presenting a 200-pound watermelon by midnight Aug. 24. Bright and his son, Lloyd, turned in a 200-pound melon several hours past the deadline, making them ineligible for the prize. So some residents of this southern Arkansas town are still soliciting contributions for them, claiming the town's reputation as a

watermelon center was so

and complaining that it

was too early in the season

while, festival promoters

argued he had made him

for two Hope watermelons

himself to be flown to

for an appearance on

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It may be a big bit on

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In Nashville, soul star

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The Spanish bullfight

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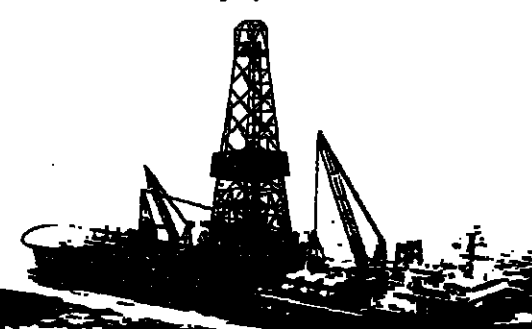
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